

THE
Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, NO. 386.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

MARSHALL AND EDRIDGE'S LINE OF AUSTRALASIAN PACKET-SHIPS.



THE following First-class Ships, noted for their fast-sailing qualities, have most superior accommodations for passengers. Load in the London Dock.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	Destination.	To sail.
'S Gravenhage	1000	C. J. N. Blok	Sydney	13 April
Walter Hood	937	H. Sproat	Do.	25 April
Gipsy Queen	1200	J. Lash	Do.	5 May
Hanover	1600	W. Henry	Port Phillip	5 May
Marchioness of Londonderry	1200	T. Williams	Do. & Sydney	20 April
Jacobus	450	E. J. Kok	Geelong	13 April
Factory	450	T. Janzen	Do. & Melbourne	20 April
Fop Smit	548	K. J. Swart	Adelaide	14 April
Emilie	500	A. Vanderkolk	Hobart Town	13 April
Charlotte	309	J. B. Middleton	Launceston	20 April

For terms of Freight or Passage, Dietary Scales, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, who are constantly despatching a succession of superior First-Class Ships (Regular Traders) to each of the Australasian Colonies.

MARSHALL and EDRIDGE, 34, Fenchurch-st.

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE JEWS.

THE ANNUAL SERMON will be preached in JOHN-STREET CHAPEL, Bedford-row (the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel's), on TUESDAY EVENING, April 12th, by the Rev. JOHN STOUTON. Subject:—"The World a Debt to the Jew." Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Great Queen-street, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 20th. The Chair to be taken by Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, Bart., at Six o'clock. Tickets to be had at the Office, No. 1, Crescent-place, Blackfriars.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

For TRAINING TEACHERS AND ASSISTING SCHOOLS, apart from all State Aid or Interference.

THE COMMITTEE are OPEN to receive Applications from YOUNG MEN desirous of becoming TEACHERS. There are also a FEW VACANCIES for YOUNG WOMEN in the FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, occasioned by the late increased demand for Schoolmistresses.

Applications to be made to the Secretary, who is now willing to treat for the SUPPLY of EFFICIENT TEACHERS to Schools requiring them.

DOUGLAS ALLPORT, Secretary.

7, Walworth-place, Walworth-road.

INDIAN REFORM SOCIETY.

PERSONS desirous of assisting the cause of INDIAN REFORM are informed they may become members of this Society on payment of a subscription of One Guinea, which will entitle them to receive a copy of the Publications to be issued by the Society.

JOHN DICKINSON, Jun., Hon. Sec. Committee Rooms, 12, Haymarket, March 26, 1853.

HACKNEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, AND SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL, USUALLY CALLED THE VILLAGE ITINERANCY, OR EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

JUBILEE OF THE SEMINARY. Commenced 1803.

THE Committee invite the Subscribers and Friends of this Institution, and especially the Ministers educated in the Seminary, to unite with them in the celebration of its Jubilee, by a thank-offering to God for the distinguished tokens of his favour towards it, and for the extensive good it has been the means of effecting.

Through its instrumentality the Gospel has been introduced, and sustained in many destitute districts of our country, and about 200 Students have been trained for the work of the Ministry, many of whom are now occupying important posts of labour, not only in England, but in the British colonies, the West Indies, and the islands of the Pacific.

The Library is in a most defective condition. Numerous works in Theology, Civil and Ecclesiastical History, Science, Classics, and General Literature, are indispensable to render it efficient. The want of a Philosophical Apparatus is now seriously felt, in connexion with the Lectures on Physical Science, which have recently been introduced.

Both of these desiderata the Committee propose to supply. To accomplish this twofold object, the sum of £500 will be required. The following are the Subscriptions of the members of the Committee:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
J. G. Stapleton, Esq.,				Rev. T. Timpson....	5	0	0
Treasurer.....	21	0	0	Rev. W. Tyler.....	5	5	0
Joseph Crane, Esq.,	10	10	0	Rev. J. Watson.....	5	5	0
John Homes, Esq. .	10	0	0	Rev. W. Woodhouse	5	5	0
Eusebius Smith, Esq.	10	0	0	John Trego, Esq. .	3	3	0
James Carter, Esq.	5	5	0	Rev. J. S. Hall.....	2	2	0
H. W. Dobell, Esq.,	5	0	0	Rev. J. Nunn.....	2	2	0
W. Fontaine, Esq.,	5	5	0	Rev. J. E. Richards	2	2	0
A. Goymer, Esq.,...	5	5	0	Rev. A. Tidman, D.D.	2	2	0
W. Kelsey, Esq.,...	5	5	0	Rev. J. Adey.....	1	1	0
J. H. Mann, Esq.,	5	5	0	Mr. W. Fletcher....	1	1	0
Rev. S. Ransom.....	5	5	0	Rev. E. Mannering.,	1	1	0
Rev. R. Saunders ..	5	5	0				

Contributions will be thankfully received by JAMES GLODE STAPLETON, Esq., Treasurer, Clapham-rise; Rev. JOHN EDGCOMBE RICHARDS, 15, Warkworth-terrace, Commercial-road East, and the Rev. WILLIAM TYLER, Pine House, Holloway; the Jubilee Secretaries; the Tutors at the Seminary, Well-street, Hackney, and Messrs. ROGERS, OLDING, and Co., Bankers, 29, Clement's-lane.

TO DRUGGISTS.

TO BE SOLD, the Stock and Fixtures of a Drug Business, situate in the principal street of the town of Halifax, Yorkshire.

Address, E. R. R., care of Mr. John Ramsden, Agent, Halifax.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an Active Young Man, as ASSISTANT, of business habits and unexceptional character. None need apply unless a member of a Christian Church.

Address, stating Age, Salary, and References, to T. S., Post-office, St. Ives, Hunts.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.

WANTED, a Steady, Active Young Man, of decidedly business habits. Also a JUNIOR ASSISTANT.

Apply, stating Age and Salary, with Reference, to JOHN LEWIS Draper, Evesham, Worcestershire.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the Tea and Grocery Business. He must be willing to conform to the rules of a Dissenting Family. A moderate Premium required.

Apply to C. WOODROFFE, Tea Dealer, 4, Crown-row, Walworth-road.

A LADY who has had many years' experience in TUITION wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS, in a Dissenting Family. She teaches Music, Drawing, French, and Latin, with the various branches of an English Education. Satisfactory References can be given.

Address, A.B., Mr. Whitbread's, Bookseller, Oxford-street.

TO BAPTIST MINISTERS.

A BAPTIST CHURCH, in the centre of one of the largest commercial and manufacturing cities in the kingdom, is at present in want of a PASTOR, and to a Minister possessing the necessary qualifications for a sphere of usefulness, than which there is probably not one of greater importance in the country, suitable provision will be made.

Those qualifications are essentially requisite which will enable him to take a position alongside the talented, well-educated, zealous, and pious Ministers of other denominations in the city.

Communications addressed, A. B. C., Scotland, Nonconformist Newspaper Office, London, will receive immediate attention, and will be treated strictly private, if desired.

PESTALOZZIAN EDUCATION.

SIX to EIGHT Young Gentlemen desirous of becoming acquainted with this most excellent Method, for the purpose of promulgating the same, will be received into the PESTALOZZIAN ESTABLISHMENT under the Superintendence of the Rev. T. B. Barker, where a Gentleman, a scholar of Pestalozzi, reared and trained in that Method by its most eminent teachers—and who stood on terms of intimate acquaintance with all those individuals whose opinions may be held as authority on that Method—will open a practical course of Lessons, embracing a period of from two to three years.

For Terms and further information, apply to the Rev. T. B. BARKER, 21, Crescent, Jewin-street, between the hours of Ten and Eleven; or, by letter, to Stonebridge House, Haggerston.

PORTLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH. Conducted by Mr. R. F. WEYMOUTH, M.A. (London), M.R.A.S., &c., &c.

THE higher Mathematical Classes receive the benefit of the superintendence and lectures of the

REV. PROFESSOR NEWTH, M.A.,

Fellow of University College, London, author of "Elements of Statics," &c.

The course of studies pursued is suitable, as preparatory either for a college course, or for professional or commercial life.

The house is very healthily situated in the highest part of the town, and close to the northern outskirts, but at a convenient distance for sea-bathing.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD-LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, April 2, 1853.

Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received, £427,287 12 9	£6,737 2 1	£434,024 14 10
Shares issued, 50,034	563	50,597

SHARES DRAWN DURING THE WEEK.

Monday.—47,033, 32,177, 24,840, 3,485, 34,099, 21,607, 29,111, 44,837, 6,429, 30,778, 31,196, 36,064.
Tuesday.—27,580, 22,593, 48,560, 40,974, 41,688, 14,079, 45,253.
Wednesday.—21,206, 30,499, 6,177, 40,913, 14,626, 2,318, 8,374, 19,829.
Thursday.—38,732, 42,636, 47,511, 39,933, 41,662, 24,398, 43,757, 39,875, 49,678, 19,711, 19,712.
Friday.—22,724, 23,686, 25,014, 29,507, 37,412, 34,807, 33,415, 43,052, 28,779, 25,581, 26,528.
Saturday.—38,597, 37,048, 10,332, 30,886, 41,091, 42,178, 11,222.
The shares numbered 9,347, 28,896, 23,212, 9,666, 32,507, 34,592, 12,822, 14,824, 15,955, 20,788, 29,009, 28,648, 5,949, and 35,671, were also drawn; but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrear, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing.

Copies of the Prospectus, Rules, and last Annual Report, may be obtained at the office, or by post, gratis.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

14, Moorgate-street.

The entire Stock of MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVINGS, published by Mr. ALDERMAN MOON, who is retiring from business.

SOUTHGATE and BARRETT beg to

announce that they have received instructions to SELL, by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, on Monday Evening, April 11, and fifteen following Evenings, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, in lots, the whole REMAINING Stock of choice ARTISTS' and other PROOFS and PRINT IMPRESSIONS of the valuable ENGRAVINGS published by Mr. ALDERMAN MOON, which comprise most of the important productions that have been issued during the last twenty years, and are not only choice as works of art (embracing as they do the names of the most illustrious among the painters and engravers of the present day), but valuable as historical memorials depicting the principal important events that have occurred during the present reign.

The stock includes most splendid artists' and other proofs, as well as fine print impressions of THE WATERLOO BANQUET AT APSLEY HOUSE, painted by William Salter, engraved in line by Greatbach; THE QUEEN RECEIVING THE SACRAMENT at her Coronation, painted by Leslie, R.A., engraved by Samuel Cousins, A.R.A.; WINTERHALTER'S picture of the ROYAL FAMILY, engraved by S. Cousins, A.R.A.; portraits of the QUEEN and PRINCE ALBERT, painted by Winterhalter, engraved by Atkinson; portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert, painted by Winterhalter, engraved in line by Foster and Lous; THE QUEEN, painted by A. E. Chalon, R.A., engraved by S. Cousins, A.R.A.; CHRIST WEeping OVER JERUSALEM, engraved by S. Cousins, A.R.A., from the original picture by Eastlake, R.A.; the Return from Hawking, painted by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., engraved by Samuel Cousins, A.R.A.; SHOOTING, painted by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., engraved by Lewis, A.R.A.; Crossing the Bridge, painted by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., engraved by J. Willmore; the School, the last great work of Wilkie; Mercury and Argus, painted by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., engraved by J. Willmore; the Salvation, painted by Eastlake, engraved by Bellin; THE PEASANTS OF KNOX BEFORE THE LORDS OF THE CONGOBATION, engraved in line by George T. Doo, from the picture by Sir David Wilkie, R.A.; the Three Hunters, engraved by C. G. Lewis, from the painting by E. Landseer, R.A.; Salmon and Otter, painted by E. Landseer, R.A., engraved by T. R. Jackson; a series of six plates to illustrate DEER STALKING IN THE HIGHLANDS, engraved by Fox, Robinson, and T. Landseer, from pictures by E. Landseer, R.A.; Napoleon and the Pope, painted by Sir David Wilkie, R.A., engraved in line by J. H. Robinson; the best portraits of the Duke of Wellington, also of Members of the Nobility, eminent Military and Literary Characters, &c.

This important stock has never been reduced in price, and as the copper and steel plates have been purchased by Mr. Boys, the impressions now offered for sale are the last that can ever appear, guaranteed as to state by the original publication lines, Mr. Moon's name having been erased from the plates.

Catalogues will be forwarded (free) on receipt of twelve postage stamps, on application to the auctioneers, 22, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

FINE-ART DISTRIBUTION.

3,000 SUBSCRIBERS AT 10s. 6d.

C. R. POTTINGER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, 41, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

A Subscriber of 10s. 6d. will be at once entitled to a beautifully COLOURED DAGUERRETYPE PORTRAIT, 3½ to 2½ inches (this size, coloured, is usually charged 21s.), in case or frame complete, and a chance in the above Distribution of Prizes, which embraces

200 PRIZES, VALUE £800.

Five Fifty Guinea Pianofortes, manufactured by John Moore and Co., Bishopsgate-street—£252 10s.

Papier Maché Goods, inlaid with Mother of Pearl, including One CABINET, value £42, and ONE DRESSING-CASE, value £42, manufactured by Jennens, Bettridge, and Sons—£342.

British manufactured Glass Toilet and Scent Bottles including TWO ELEGANT RUBY AND GOLD VASES, value £20, manufactured by R. Sanderson and Sons—£196.

The Drawing will take place at Exeter Hall, under the management of a Committee of Gentlemen whose names can be seen or forwarded.

Prizes and Specimen Portraits on view, including Daguerreotypes of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the Emperor Napoleon, and other prominent personages.

C. R. P. begs to call attention to his NEW CRAYON PROCESS, which is the nearest approach to an ENGRAVING Photography has yet produced; also the STEREOSCOPE, having devoted much time and attention to its improvement.

Country Subscribers can have their Portraits taken any time within Twelve Months.

Prospectuses, with List of Prizes, &c., forwarded on application.

PRESENTS.—Messrs. FUTVOYE & CO.

desire to call attention to their extensive STOCK of English and Foreign FANCY GOODS, suitable for Presents, comprising Dressing and Writing Cases, Workboxes, Jewellery of every description, Clocks, Watches, Bronzes, China, Glass, Alabaster, Papier maché, Stationery, Bibles, Prayer-books, and thousands of articles in bijouterie and vertu.

FUTVOYE and CO., 154, Regent-street; 8, 11, and 12, Beak-street; and 34, Rue de Rivoli, Paris. Illustrated Catalogues sent free by post on application.

WHERE TO BUY A DRESSING-CASE.

IN no article, perhaps, is caution more necessary than in the purchase of a DRESSING-CASE, for in none are the meretricious arts of the unprincipled manufacturer more frequently displayed. MECH, 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, near Gracechurch-street, has long enjoyed the reputation of producing a Dressing-Case in the most finished and faultless manner. Those who purchase one of him will be sure of having thoroughly-seasoned and well-prepared wood or leather, with the fittings of first-rate quality. The prices range from £1 to £100. Thus the man of fortune and he of moderate means may alike be suited, while the traveller will find the Mechan Dressing-Case especially adapted to his necessities.—4, LEADENHALL-STREET.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.

IS THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

MANUFACTORY, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), LONDON.

THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid Silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNEs and CANDELABRAS with beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(Near the MANSION HOUSE), LONDON.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly-finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main-taining power, 1st size.....	£ 8 10 0	£ 2 18 0
Doitto, 2nd size.....	7 10 0	3 3 0
Doitto, 3rd size.....	6 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size.....	9 9 0	3 18 0
Doitto, with the flat, fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in ten extra holes, 3rd size.....	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,
(Near the MANSION HOUSE) LONDON.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

AT the SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING
the REPORT stated:—
NEW LIFE POLICIES ISSUED.

	No.	Amount.	Total Issued.
1st year 1847	257	£49,998	257
2nd " 1848	311	48,039	568
3rd " 1849	708	107,629	1,276
4th " 1850	809	136,365	2,085
5th " 1851	1,065	211,272	3,150
6th " 1852	1,400	281,687	4,550

The new business of the year consists of 1,400 life policies, assuring £281,687, the annual premium thereon being above £9,100.

The annual revenue of the Company on life business has been increased, after deducting for lapsed policies, about £4,358; and the amount assured by the new life policies in 1852, is above 33 per cent. more than those of 1851.

The Legislature has granted a special Act of Parliament, by which various important privileges have been conferred upon this Society.

The life policies in force on December 31, 1852, was 3,955, assuring £732,605, the annual income thereon being £23,809 13s. 3d. After payment of all expenses and claims, the Company has accumulated the sum of £45,831 12s. 8d., invested on approved securities.

The Report was adopted, and the retiring Officers re-elected unanimously.

W. S. GOVER, Actuary and Secretary.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL FIRE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(Conducted at same Offices.)

Guarantee Fund, £200,000. Profits divided triennially. Entire Mutuality. Policies issued, 7,670, for £3,129,606.
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

INSURANCES against RAILWAY ACCIDENTS can now be effected with the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, not only for single and double journeys and by the year, at the principal Railway Stations, but also for terms of years and for life, as follows:—

To insure £1,000 for a Term of Five Years, Premium £3 10s.
" " " " " " " " £6 0s.
To insure £1,000 for the Whole of Life, by annual Premiums, on the following decreasing scale:—

	£	s.
For the first Five Years, annual Premium	1	0
" next Five " " "	0	15
" next Five " " "	0	10
" remainder of life " " "	0	5

To insure any sum not exceeding £1,000 for the whole term of life, by single payment according to age, at the following rate per cent.:—

Above 20.	Under 25.	Above 25.	Under 30.	Above 30.	Under 35.	Above 35.	Under 40.	Above 40.	Under 45.	Above 45.	Under 50.	Above 50.	Under 55.	Above 55.	Under 60.	Above 60.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
21 0	20 6	20 0	19 0	18 0	16 6	15 0	13 6	12 0								

The above Premiums include the stamp duty, which is payable to Government by the Company.

The total amount insured by any of the above modes will be paid in case of death by railway accident while travelling in any class carriage on any railway in the kingdom; and proportionate compensation in the event of personal injury.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

3, Old Broad-street, London, March, 1853.

THE BRITISH PERMANENT BUILDING AND FREEHOLD-LAND COMPANIES.

OFFICES, 3, IVY-LANE, ST. PAUL'S.

TRUSTEES.
G. H. Whalley, Esq., M.P. | William Farmer, Esq.
George Thompson, Esq. | Henry Underhill, Esq.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Madox and Wyatt. | M. Lewis, Esq.

Messrs. Rogers, Olding, Sharpe, and Co.

The previous Companies were originally established in 1845, and have issued nearly 8,000 Shares, and received £90,000 thereon.

The present Companies have been formed to embrace the Freehold-land and other improvements suggested by an extensive experience, including Life Assurance, to prevent loss of property at Member's death, and loans for temporary aid during sickness, want of employment, &c.

For Shares, Prospectuses, Rules, &c., apply as above.

*HENRY BROOKS, Secretary.

* "THE BUILDING SOCIETIES' DIRECTORY, 1853," edited by HENRY BROOKS. Price 6d. Piper Brothers, Paternoster-row.

THE CHOICEST WINES AT IMPORT PRICE. FULL MEASURE AND NO MISTAKE.

JOHN WHITE, 34, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street.—Sherry, soft and nutty, 36s.; light Dinner ditto, 26s.; Port, 32s. to 48s., in brilliant condition; Champagne, 42s. per doz. case. SOLE CONSIGNEE of the PUREST CLARET in the London market, 38s. per doz. case; Dinner Claret, 26s. Delivered carriage free to the railway stations, or within five miles of the City. Terms, cash.

Parties are requested to call and taste these superior Wines, which can also be had at per gallon.

MILTON HALL AND CLUB.

THE COMMITTEE are happy to inform their Friends, that they have PURCHASED MOST ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD PREMISES, fully adequate to all the purposes contemplated, having its entrance No. 14, LUDGATE-HILL, which they hope to have ready for Occupation in the course of the Summer.

MILTON HALL AND CLUB.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

To be raised by 1,000 Debentures, of £50 each, bearing interest at £4 per cent., and convertible ultimately into 40s. Freehold Rent-charges on the Building.

TRUSTEES.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq.
SAMUEL MORTON PETO, Esq., M.P.
JOSHUA WILSON, Esq.
HENRY BATEMAN, Esq.

SECRETARY AND SOLICITOR.

JOHN BENNETT, Esq., 35, Ludgate-hill.

BANKERS.

LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK, LOTHBURY.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

35, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

The want having been long felt, of an Institution in the Metropolis, in which EVANGELICAL NONCONFORMISTS of all sections might meet on common ground, while preserving entire freedom of personal and denominational action, it is proposed to provide a place of resort, in which they will find, at once, congenial society, and assistance in the prosecution of their respective movements.

In the Hall, Club-house, and Offices included in the buildings, there will be collected all those sources of information, and means of action, which are so far necessary to every society now existing, that it must either obtain them at its own expense, or do its work less efficiently.

The House is to furnish (besides Dining, Coffee, and Drawing Rooms, a Library, News, Pamphlet, and Committee Rooms) a Repository for all that may be necessary or useful to the Nonconformist body; e.g., arrangements for collecting Statistics connected with Nonconformity, its position and operations in Christendom, its relations to Government and the Established Church; Records of religious societies; Parliamentary and mercantile information, &c. There will be also a Hall for Public Meetings, capable of seating 1,500 persons, and a room underneath it for 800 persons.

No responsibility whatever attaches to Debenture-holders or Club Members, beyond the amount of their Share or Subscription, which immunity is secured by not proceeding under the JOINT STOCK COMPANY'S ACT. In taking this course, the Committee is acting on the joint opinion of Mr. Rolt, Q.C., and Mr. Lush.

The terms of Membership will be:—

LONDON	£	s.	d.	COUNTRY	£	s.	d.
Entrance Fee	5	5	0	Entrance Fee	3	3	0
Annual Subscription ..	3	3	0	Annual Subscription ..	2	2	0

It will be recommended that Ministers be exempt from the Entrance-fee, and pay, in London, an Annual Subscription of £2 2s., and in the Country of £1 1s.

All places not exceeding 20 miles from the Post Office to be considered within the London district. The property will be vested in Trustees, to be chosen from the Lay Members of the Club. The first 500 Members will be admitted by the Provisional Committee and Trustees; a Special General Meeting will then be called to elect the Committee of Management, which is intended to be composed of Lay Members, half from the Country and half from London.

All applications for Debentures or Club Membership to be made to the Secretary, at the Temporary Offices, 35, Ludgate-hill, London.

By Order of the Committee,

35, Ludgate-hill. JOHN BENNETT, Secretary.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 386.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

WE cannot comprehend Lord John Russell. He is a mystery to us—his statesmanship a bundle of contrarities. We know not how to characterise him. Occasionally he announces principles of such breadth in so genial and earnest a tone, that he fires us into a state of temporary enthusiasm—and within a few hours he surrounds those same principles with so many paltry restrictions, talks of them so coldly, acts upon them with such hesitancy, or retreats from them to such a distance, as to suggest an idea that he could only have assumed a sympathy with them for a passing purpose. Who bolder than the noble lord in his projects? Who more coolly daring in undertaking matters so complicated with difficulties that all other men shrink from them as "impracticable?" Is there any question which every political party regards as a rock ahead, to be avoided as long as possible? That is precisely the question which Lord John singles out for settlement. With a courage which verges on temerity he advances towards it, spite of supposed impossibilities, and that with the decided air of a man consciously born to set it at rest for ever. And yet, no sooner does he come fairly abreast of it, and begin to handle it, than he relapses into a pettifogging spirit—evades what he should have grappled with—patches up what he should have destroyed—effects a series of petty compromises—and ends by leaving the matter in a more unsettled state than ever, and by bringing damage upon his own reputation. Lord John's ideal is always magnificent—his actual generally sinks into the trumpery.

Perhaps the most perplexing of all the problems of the day is National Education. It is perplexing on many accounts. It involves some of the most debateable topics of social, political, and religious philosophy. It touches many and powerful interests. It has to deal with one of the most rapid and marvellous growths of the present age. It is a subject on which the most opposite conclusions are held accordingly as it is seen from opposite points of view. It is one of the main reliances of priestcraft. It is the best hope of the lovers of progress. Some see in it the bulwark of Christianity—others expect by means of it to root Christianity out of the public mind. This party would associate it with the national creed—that with all creeds indifferently—a third with no creed whatever. To some National Education presents itself as such a "heal-all" of social unsoundness, that they would enforce its blessings at the expense of every principle of liberty.

Whilst others would leave education, like commerce and religion, to its own inherent energies, aided only by such impulses as social benevolence can give it. The upshot of these conflicting views, and of the zeal with which they are practically applied, is, that upwards of 11 per cent. of our population are in course of scholastic teaching at day-schools—the maintenance of which schools (we now leave private seminaries but of account) costs £1,100,000 a-year—about a million of which is furnished by voluntary effort—and, perhaps, fully one-half by the weekly payments of the poor themselves.

This, of course, was precisely the question, the magnitude, the difficulties, and the dangers of which were likely to attract Lord John's romantic passion for adventure. Perhaps, the fact that he leads in the House of Commons a Coalition Cabinet, representative of extreme ecclesiastical diversities, threw an additional halo of glory around his undertaking. He might have avoided the question. No public body has pressed its immediate settlement. A Committee of the House of Commons is now engaged in collecting evidence on the subject, and decency might have prescribed some delay until the conclusion of their work. The matter has never been mooted in former times but it has gone nigh to upset the Administration of the day. Parties in the House are now very evenly divided. A few votes added to those of the Tories would suffice to upset Ministers—and on this question of Education there are some opposed on principle to a Legislative interference, and several to that interference when it takes a religious direction. It is a matter of extreme doubt, therefore, whether any but a strong and united Ministry could carry any general educational measure in the present day. Such being the external circumstances of the case, Lord John makes a point of dashing at it. He cannot wait. The wall against which it is possible he may break his head is within sight—and his fate compels him to make towards it. He is the Don Quixote of the political world. He seems to wander in search of giants—the more formidable the better—and many a Sancho Panza in his train inwardly curses his lordship's whimsical chivalry. On his own showing, education is doing very creditably, very marvellously, considering how recently it has received any public attention at all—has increased greatly in quantity—is improving to a very gratifying extent in quality. Therefore, he proposes forthwith to meddle with it.

And what does he propose to do? By what striking deeds does he intend to justify his presumption? He dares not set aside voluntary effort. It has not, indeed, outgrown his distrust, but it has outstripped the possibility of being treated as a nonentity. The chariot will go on in spite of legislative sneers—the only chance now is for the fly to pitch upon the pole, and help it forward, in his own belief. We wonder Lord John has never undertaken to assist the rotation of the earth upon its axis. But to the point. What does he mean to do? He means to give Town Councils the power of laying a rate for school purposes, to be expended under the direction of a Municipal Committee, on the plan of the Minutes of Council—that is, wherever two-thirds of the said Town Council can agree to lay a rate for such purpose, and will consent to apply it in aid of religious teaching. We doubt whether there are five boroughs in the kingdom in which it will be possible to obtain a rate on such conditions—but sure we are that in every borough, the Act will open a new source of discord, division, and conflict, specially calculated to

separate liberal men into irremediable schisms. In a word, this part of the measure will be inoperative for good, but powerful enough for mischief. It will not help on education—but it is admirably contrived to divide the ranks of the party of progress.

So much for the towns—the plan of government in relation to other than municipal places strikes us as involving even graver objections. It is proposed to recover and apply to educational uses, under the guidance of the Educational Committee of Privy Council, the numerous small but useless charities which are now either wasted or misapplied. To the general principle of this proposition we can make no objection. But see how it is to be carried into effect. The Committee of Council on Education is virtually an irresponsible and unconstitutional body. It is somewhat under control now, because its operations are dependent on an annual Parliamentary grant. But place at its command a large independent income, to be spent chiefly in support of schools in small places (in other words, clerical schools), and who can answer for its freaks? The Minutes of Council are altered at pleasure by the Committee. We saw only last year how easily they may be framed to put power into the hands of the State clergy. Does anyone believe, that when the bulk of the funds for educational purposes is derived from a source beyond Parliamentary control, that advantage will never be taken of such an element of power by any future Administration? See again, how parishes are preferred to municipalities. The aid to education to be enjoyed by towns is only to be had in the shape of a rate to be battled for, and, if obtained at all, to be obtained with difficulty. The aid to be enjoyed by rural parishes, generally under the command of parson and squire, is to be a *donative*, only requiring to be asked for and had.

What will be the fate of this gratuitous attempt to legislate where legislation seems uncalled for, it is too early yet to conjecture. Our expectation is, that the more thoroughly the plan is examined, the more numerous will its objectionable features be found. At first sight, it looks like a wise and moderate measure—we see in it, on reflection, several potent elements of mischief. Upon these we shall take a future opportunity of dilating.

THE BISHOPS AND THEIR COMMISSION—THE CLERGY AND THEIR "FRIENDS."

THE fifth annual report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, just published (an abridgment will be found below), exhibits, among other facts worthy of all notoriety, the following:—

That the Bishop of Durham has made from his estates, in eighteen years, £74,000 more than the Legislature intended;

That during the same period so little progress has been made in the real business of the Ecclesiastical Commission, that 1,500 applications still remain unsatisfied;

That during the past year, just *five* benefices have been augmented, and *two* parishes created; and,

That during the same twelve months, the official expenses of the Commission (solicitors, surveyors, architects, etc.), amounted to very nearly *seventeen thousand pounds*.

We are unable to state the proportionate expenditure during the whole period upon the episcopate and the working clergy—but the last of the above facts serves to point out the way the money goes.

Now, contrast with these statements the fol-

lowing little incident, commended to the "Society of the Friends of the Clergy," who are about to dine together under Lord John Russell's presidency. A country "Magistrate" receives an urgent and almost abject application from a Suffolk clergyman for pecuniary relief. The gentleman writes to a London minister, to whom reference is made; and receives the following reply:—

"Sir,—I know the Rev. —; but the fact is that his mental capabilities are of a very low order, and he married a woman of very low condition in life, and therefore he is not likely to obtain any curacy with a moderate income. I did not desire him to apply to you, or to any other person. Mr. —'s moral character is excellent. I am, &c."

Whence it appears that clergymen are not ashamed to leave in entire charge of their flock a brother of mean capacities and ill-regulated affections; but may actually adduce those circumstances in justification of paying him only £50 per annum (exclusive of a furnished house) for the sustenance of himself, his low-born wife, and five intrusive children.

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.

AMONGST the notices of motions on the Order-book of the House of Commons are two on the subject of church-rates—one by Mr. Phillimore, "to alter and amend" the law; and the other by Sir W. Clay, for the entire abolition of the impost. The latter we regard not only as the juster, but the simpler proposition of the two. It could be much more easily carried into effect. The hon. member for Tavistock is as much behind the times in proposing to amend church-rate law as he was in his recent apology for the abuses of Ecclesiastical Courts. Both the one and the other require to be extinguished. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Mr. Phillimore will leave the ground open to Sir W. Clay, to bring forward his resolution for the entire abolition of church-rates. We are led to the conclusion that the time has come for the extinction of the unjust exaction, from the increasing antipathy to it amongst liberal Churchmen, and even clergymen themselves. Our columns have lately contained many indications of this feeling, and we now give further illustrations of its activity.

First, we will quote the opinion of the Rev. J. C. Miller, the rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, who, at the annual vestry meeting held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday in last week, spoke as follows, on "the old and agitated subject of church-rates":—

"He had ventured during the last few weeks to suggest to the outgoing wardens, who, he was happy to say, entirely concurred with his view, as did also the incoming one, that the present was a favourable opportunity either to petition the Legislature or to memorialize the Home Secretary or the First Lord of the Treasury for some final settlement of this vexed question. He did not, however, stand there to give any opinion whatever with regard to church-rates in Birmingham, further than this—that he was persuaded every thoughtful, sensible man had come to the conclusion long ago that with regard to church-rates, whether just or unjust, the time for them had gone by, and that a settlement of the question should now take place. He had, therefore, proposed, without pledging himself to any precise views as to the mode in which the settlement should be effected, that as soon as he could find time for doing it, to draw up a petition or memorial such as he had mentioned, expressing on the part of the parishioners an earnest desire that this question should be finally set at rest. He had no hesitation in saying that the passing of a church-rate for the parish of Birmingham would be fraught with hardship to the members of certain congregations of the Church of England; for, in the case of new districts, made such under the Church-building Act, the inhabitants of those districts remain liable to the repair of the mother church for twenty years after the consecration of the church or chapel of their district, at the expiration of which time they became exempt. The repairs of such new district churches or chapels are, from the time of their consecration, to be borne by the new district by church-rates made in the same manner as in the old parish. Such being the state of the law, in case a church-rate were made for the parish of Birmingham, the inhabitants of some districts, and the congregations of the churches, would have to contribute towards the repair of the old church without receiving a sixpence in return, besides having to bear the expenses of their own place of worship. Now, a greater blow could not be inflicted upon the Church, in some districts where the congregation was poor, and the minister inadequately paid, than by the passing of a church-rate for the parish of Birmingham."

In reference to this meeting, the *Birmingham Mercury* says:—"The harmonious parish and the liberal rector are worthy of each other. It is, indeed, a most cheering sign of the times for a minister of the Established Church to give utterance to such feelings and opinions on the subject of church-rates as fell from Mr. Miller. The question cannot much longer remain unsettled, and we believe that a settlement will be arrived at satisfactory to all sensible Churchmen, no less than to conscientious Dissenters."

The subjoined paragraph affords additional evidence

of the change of public feeling observable on this subject:

At the annual meeting of the vestry of West Derby (near Liverpool) the usual rate was opposed by the Rev. A. McConkey, the incumbent of one of the largest churches in that neighbourhood. In reference to the vote for the organist and choir, "which were not imperative by the law," as a Churchman, and as a minister of that church, he objected to put such things upon the parish at large. Here was a parish with seven churches (and the parish church consequently became a fiction), and those seven churches were obliged to make collections for their own support. Therefore, as a Churchman and as a minister, he considered they were not doing what was lawful to take that £84. Subsequently, when the vote was proposed, he said he would support any motion to get rid of it. Mr. Kirkus proposed that nothing should be paid for the organist and choir, which was seconded by Mr. Johnson, who hoped to see the time arrive when the wealth of the church would be deemed sufficient for the maintenance and repairs of the church. Besides, if at any time the church required any extra amount, it was supported by a numerous and wealthy congregation, much more so than in the seven churches alluded to by Mr. McConkey, and he thought it would be better to apply to the people meeting there for the support of their organ and choir. The amendment was lost. At this meeting strong objection was generally shown to church-rates. Mr. R. Shiel, with other gentlemen, strongly protested against their injustice, while the chairman (the rector of the parish) said he should "be happy when our law-makers make a different arrangement. The facts we have mentioned are remarkable, as showing the feeling which may spring up between the ministers of the new Voluntary churches (such as Mr. McConkey) and the old comfortably-endowed parish priests. Such statements as the following, made by Mr. Johnson at the above meeting, ought to shame all true friends of the Church:—

With regard to the church-rates, he considered it would be much more respectable in a township like West Derby to abolish them. The church would sustain no loss, neither would the minister; and he would live more in the affections of the people, and they would look on the church with more respect [hear, hear]. At the place of worship to which he belonged (Pembroke-place Baptist chapel) their minister was paid at the rate of £400 a-year, and they raised about £600 a-year for missionary purposes. They asked for a subscription from no one. They had a box at the door, and every person dropped in what he chose. Yet they collected £600 a-year for missionary purposes, and £600 for the expenses of their place of worship. Therefore it was no idle theory he was talking about."

We need do no more than recommend the timely proposal contained in the following letter to the adoption of the opponents of church-rates:—

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

"DEAR SIR,—A suggestion has been made to me from two quarters, to which it may, perhaps, be advantageous to give publicity. It is that, in the prospect of Sir Wm. Clay's motion for the abolition of church-rates, the opponents of the exaction, wherever they are strong enough to carry their point, should present requisitions to the churchwardens to convene vestry-meetings, to consider the propriety of petitioning the House of Commons in support of such motion."

"This would be a mode of calling attention to the subject at once novel, simple, and inexpensive; the preparation of a requisition, and afterwards of resolutions, and a petition, with provision for submitting them to the vestry, being all that is required. In the event of the result being in conformity with the wishes of the requisitionists, it will be important to direct the vestry clerk to advertise the resolutions in certain of the public journals, and to forward copies to the members for the borough or county. The distribution of some of the Anti-state-church Association's tracts at the vestry-meetings would still further ventilate the question."

"It does not occur to me that such a course of action is open to objection, while it is obvious that if parochial meetings may legitimately petition Parliament for the abolition of the window-tax and similar imposts, there is a special propriety in their seeking to get rid of so fruitful a source of parochial disquiet as the levying of church-rates."

Yours truly,

"J. CARVELL WILLIAMS."

"41, Ludgate-hill, April 4."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

The fifth general report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England has just been issued, and contains an appendix with copies of all the schemes prepared by themselves and sanctioned by her Majesty in Council during the year preceding the 1st of November last. The report is mainly a record of facts relative to the new arrangements in progress in the pecuniary administration of the Church of England. The *Times* publishes an analysis of its details, commencing with the agreements made with certain bishops in order to secure them fixed instead of fluctuating incomes, and so bring them practically and really under the operation of the 6th and 7th Wm. IV., chap. 77 (1836).

By this act certain amounts of income were assigned to the different sees of England and Wales—viz., £15,000 to Canterbury, £10,000 to York and London, £8,000 to Durham, £5,500 to Ely, £5,000 to Salisbury, Worcester, and others, and £4,200 to St. Asaph. Accordingly, returns of their revenues were called for from the then incumbents of the different sees, and calculations made thereupon to determine the yearly sums payable to the Commission by the archbishops and bishops consecrated or translated since January 1, 1836, so as to leave them respectively the income contemplated by the Legislature. For example, the annual charge thus fixed upon for the Bishop of Durham was £11,200, the Commissioners having been led by his lordship's representations to believe that the average annual income of the see

would be £19,200. In fact, the estimated future net income of Durham was, in 1835, calculated at £17,890 only. Well, the bishop has so managed the estates that, from 1837 to 1850, his net annual income has varied from £16,330 0s. 11d. to £34,767 12s. 10d., and made a total of more than £342,000, instead of £268,000; so that this self-denying prelate of the North has had £74,000 more than what the Legislature intended. So, again, the see of Ely was originally charged with £2,500 a-year, on the presumption that the income would average £8,000, whereas it turns out to have been more. Results of this kind were obviously anything but satisfactory, and great has been the scandal which they have caused. However, as the report states, agreements have been recently entered into with the Bishops of St. Asaph, Ripon, Ely, and Worcester, under which they are to submit to the Commissioners half-yearly accounts of all moneys received by and due to them for the half-year preceding the date of each account, and to pay to or receive such sums as will make their residual income neither more nor less than what the Legislature assigned. An additional provision is, that before granting any episcopal lease, or disposing of any of the property of their sees, these bishops shall communicate full particulars of the terms to the Commissioners, and that no such lease or disposition shall be made without their consent; and in the event of any fine for a renewal of a lease, or other like consideration exceeding one-half of the income assigned to the see, it is to be lawful for the Commissioners to direct the payment thereof to be made to themselves. Under this arrangement, then, the Bishops of Salisbury and Worcester will receive their £5,000 a-year for certain; St. Asaph, £4,200; Ripon, £4,600; and Ely, £5,500.

The *Times* points out that in the case of Durham—"the most flagrant case of all"—the return of the Bishop's receipts and expenditure has not yet been made. It is stated that that prelate, from 1849, has voluntarily made annual contribution to the amount of £11,708 6s. 8d. for the erection of parsonage houses in his diocese. "But the return of his receipts for 1851 and 1852 has not yet been made; and if we suppose, as we fairly may, that they were not less than the previous average, the total excess of his lordship's income, even after the deduction of his voluntary contributions, will still remain nearly £74,000, as we before stated. Such a result of episcopal calculations demands explanation at any rate." The Dean and Canons of Durham have been pursuing a similar course:—

Upon their own data, it was originally provided that there should be paid to the dean five-sevenths of the moneys accruing to the deanery, and to each canon one-half of the share accruing to a canonry from the revenues of the chapter, the Commissioners having been led to believe that such payments would secure £3,000 a-year to the dean and £1,000 to each canon, the incomes fixed by the Legislature. Upon further inquiry, however, it has appeared that the dean and canons appointed after that year have received more than those sums, and accordingly a scheme (No. 658) has been ratified by her Majesty, which will effectually prevent future deans and canons from receiving more than the Legislature assigned to them. Similar arrangements have been made for securing to the future deans and canons of Lichfield £1,000 and £500 a-year respectively; and to the present dean and one of the present canons of Manchester £2,000 and £1,000 a-year each.

A few more striking facts of the report are then stated, in order to show what the commission is really doing, and what it promises to do, in aid of the "better provision for cure of souls throughout the country":—

First of all, then, the canonries suspended and the non-residentiary prebends vacated during the year previous to November last, exceed £5,000 in value, an amount which will eventually fall into the common fund of the Commissioners. Then, again, their balance sheet shows a total receipt of nearly £314,000 (including estates sold), of which £33,418 arises from the charged bishoprics, £81,495 from Cathedral preferments, sinecure rectories, and archidiaconal estates, plus £480 13s. 6d. from mines which have been worked in virtue of agreements under the Ecclesiastical Leasing Acts. On the other hand, their payments to bishops, chapters, and archdeacons exceed £37,970, while their official establishment costs £7,220 19s. 8d., and solicitors, surveyors, and architects receive more than £16,958; so that, while their grants for small benefices, &c., amount to £77,200, and for parsonage houses to £4,024, the allowances for administration and church dignitaries come to £74,930. The payments to chapters alone, in fact, are £16,061 4s. 2d. The comparative benefits from, and the relative work done for, these sums we have neither space nor data to investigate; but we may express a hope that as fresh moneys accrue from the sees of London and Durham and suspended canonries, the proceeds will be primarily and pre-eminently devoted to the better payment and the increased efficiency of the working clergy.

ENDOWMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MELBOURNE.

Our files of Australian newspapers contain various interesting information on ecclesiastical matters.

From the *Melbourne Argus* we learn that on the 17th of November, a meeting was held at the Mechanics' Institution, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature to pass the bill introduced by Mr. Johnston for the abolition of State support to religious denominations. The meeting was exceedingly well attended, and the platform was chiefly occupied by ministers belonging to different Dissenting bodies. The Mayor occupied the chair.

The Rev. Mr. Ramsay moved:—

That self-dependence is the only principle on which the various religious communities can be maintained on a footing of perfect and permanent equality in the State.

In doing so he made an out-spoken speech, containing the following, amongst other just sentiments:—

He had, he said, an earnest desire to see the noble principles embodied in the resolution carried out in the administration of the affairs of this colony. Self-dependence was a proper principle, and no one acted honourably

who allowed another to do for him what he could do for himself. All that they required was a clear field and no favour, and he thought that was all that any religious body could justly demand. Truth asked no more; it was great and must prevail. Error was essentially weak, and when denuded of all external support must break down through her own infirmity. Truth was the strongest, and by her own unaided energy, if left alone, would make her way through the world. By throwing each church on its own resources, its power would be best extended. If the Voluntary principle were established, religious hypocrisy would not be tolerated, and religious parsimony would be deprived of its reply. A better feeling would spring up between pastors and their flocks. The minister would take a deeper interest in the temporal and spiritual concerns of those whose pastor he was, and the people, on the other hand, would be more alive to the honour and welfare of their spiritual guide. Churches were not wanted to be made for men, but the Voluntary principle should be adopted, by which men were selected for churches. If the Voluntary principle were carried out, the various congregations of the different churches would be better organized; and if the support of each church by its own members became a matter of necessity, it would be more likely to be attended to, and a more general system would be adopted for bringing out religious truth. The principle of a person's giving according as God had prospered him would then become more usual. At present the State principle neutralized the Voluntary principle, because persons in affluent circumstances sheltered themselves from giving towards the support of religion, on account of the aid afforded by Government. Where the Voluntary principle existed the greatest liberality prevailed. The reverend gentleman here read an extract from the *United Presbyterian Magazine*, showing how liberally the members of the Free Church of Scotland had contributed to its support. The great and good Dr. Chalmers, although he once doubted whether the Voluntary principle would succeed, had, before he died, modified his opinion. He found, upon conversation with intelligent persons, of different denominations, that they were prepared to give up the State grant. A member of the Wesleyan body had told him that although they intended to take no steps to do away with the State grant, yet they should not feel the smallest regret if it were withdrawn.

Mr. Blair seconded the resolution in the same spirit. He held this principle in all its integrity:—that the very moment religion ceased to be self-supporting, it ceased to be religion. It was no longer religion when it became a mendicant, and went to Government House to obtain grants of money or land. Instead of regarding it with reverence, the only words that he could use for it would be to say that he treated it with the most profound contempt.

The resolution was then put and carried.

The Rev. Mr. Clow moved the following resolution:—

That in the opinion of this meeting, if the Government give support to one denomination, they are bound on the principle of political equity to give to all, and they are thereby compelled to the maintenance of opposite and conflicting creeds, and, consequently, to the support of error, a necessity to which no Government should be reduced.

The Rev. Mr. Odell seconded the resolution.

To endow churches was, he said, a departure from the principles of civil and religious equality. When one step was taken in the wrong direction, others might be expected to ensue. He regarded with jealousy the sum of £6,000 per year being set aside for religious purposes. He hailed Mr. Johnston's motion as a blessing to the community. Mr. Johnston was a person who deserved well of this country, and he hoped he would be supported for the open, manly, true principled way in which he acted with regard to this question. He had read a minute connected with the estimates, and it was with some degree of indignation that he perceived that in addition to the £6,000 per annum an additional £4,800 had been devoted during the past year to the purpose of religious grants. He did not know what view our strangely constituted Council, which was a mere miserable mockery of a representation, would take on this subject. He wished to know whether this £4,800 would be the extent to which Government might go. He considered that State grants for religious purposes were a crying evil, which required to be remedied. At present the sum devoted to various religious bodies was only £6,000, and he was surprised that various intelligent Episcopalian and Presbyterian ministers should condescend to accept such a pittance as they now received from the State. He was surprised that they were willing to occupy the position of a spiritual police force. If this grant from the State were to be recognised, why should not Methodists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, Baptists, Mormonites, Jews, Israelites, and Brahmin worshippers, for there were some of them in the colony, receive assistance also?

The resolution was then put and carried.

The Rev. Mr. Jarrett moved:—

That State support tends to establish and perpetuate sectarian and invidious distinctions, and so foster jealousies and alienations and heart-burnings in the community, and thus presents a formidable barrier to union and co-operation, which the common weal demands, and which is so peculiarly required in the denizens of a new country.

The Rev. Mr. Morrison seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

The Rev. Mr. Hamilton moved, and Mr. Lush seconded, the following resolution:—

That State support is found seriously to interfere with the exercise of religious liberality and zeal in these colonies, and that in the opinion of this meeting, the various ecclesiastical communities, when left to their own resources, may be expected to evince an unwonted freshness and energy which, under the divine blessing, will keep pace with the religious destitution of the country.

Which was also carried unanimously.

The following resolution was then moved by the Rev. Mr. Miller, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Reid, and spoken to by the Rev. Mr. Scott:—

That waiving the abstract principle of the grant, the amount (£6,000) guaranteed by the Imperial Act for the maintenance of Public Worship in the Colony is universally admitted to be inadequate; that so far from promoting the interest it is designed to subserve, it is likely to prove a mere bone of contention; and that the present circumstances of the country afford a favourable opportunity for its safe and immediate withdrawal.

Mr. Kerr then proposed that a petition be presented to the Legislative Council, praying the House to pass

the bill brought in by Mr. Johnston. Mr. Kerr read the petition, which was merely a repetition of the sentiments contained in the various resolutions which had been moved.

Councillor Bell seconded the motion, which was carried.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, who, in acknowledging the compliment, said that he had occupied the chair in his capacity as Mayor, without any regard to his private opinions. He should be very glad, if by the voluntary principle all churches could be supported; and the day might come when he could agree entirely with the objects of the meeting.

DISCUSSION IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In the Legislative Council of Melbourne, of the 30th of November, the question of ecclesiastical endowments was discussed. Prior to its introduction, Mr. Westgrath presented a petition signed by about 900 persons, comprising Roman Catholics, Jews, and all denominations of Christians, praying the House that a bill before them for abolishing State support to religion might be passed into law. The petition was received, and subsequently ordered to be printed.

Mr. Johnston moved the second reading of the bill for abolishing State support to religion. He believed the provisions and intentions of the bill were perfectly well understood, and, consequently, he need not enter upon a laboured exposition. He thought that the Roman Catholics of Ireland and the Free Church of Scotland, the members of which denominations had repudiated all State support, afforded abundant proof of the voluntary system being best calculated to promote the interests both of the Church and the people. He might also refer to the Dissenters of England, who received no State support; yet the ministers of this and other persuasions which received no State support were better remunerated than the ministers of such denominations as accepted State aid. At all events, he contended that the insignificant sum at present placed upon the estimates in support of religion, merely acted as an excuse to parties not to support religion by voluntary aid. Although he had introduced the present measure, he had no wish whatever to interfere with vested rights, but would support the proposition, that the recipients of State aid should receive it until they were removed from their present offices by death or otherwise.

Mr. Westgrath said that long and deep consideration had convinced him, that in order to remedy the evils arising from the present system there was but one cure—to abolish State aid to religion altogether. It was not merely with a view to save the expenditure of money, but to establish that principle, that he supported the measure. He thought they would be fully justified in supporting the bill, as it was clear to him, from the despatches of the Home Government, that when the Church Act of Sir Richard Bourke was introduced it was merely regarded as a temporary measure; indeed, the despatches of the Secretary of State to the Governor of Van Diemen's Land, very shortly after the measure was introduced, clearly showed that the Home Government anticipated, at no distant period from that date, that it would be expedient to abolish the act. Instead, however, of any attempt at abolition having been made in this colony, the Government had latterly increased the grant for religious purposes by paying for the services of ministers at the gold-fields. He felt no hesitation in saying, that in the city of Melbourne alone, two or three persons of energetic character could with ease have collected in a few hours all the money required for the purpose.

Dr. Thomson supported the second reading of the bill, as he conceived that, if the Government were bound to teach religion, they should confine themselves to that which they believed to be true; but as, under the existing act, equal support was afforded to religious denominations holding principles diametrically opposed to each other, there was the manifest absurdity of a Government supporting truth and error. As an instance of the advantages arising from the Voluntary system, he need merely point to America, or, to come much nearer home, to the Free Church, both in New South Wales and Victoria, the ministers of which denomination were much better remunerated than where the State stepped in to offer aid.

Mr. O'Shanassy said, if there had been a motion to increase the amount in the schedule for religious purposes he would have supported it. He contended that the object of the Church Act was not to teach religion, but merely to encourage it, with a view to the suppression of vice and immorality. To talk of protecting vested interests he regarded as an absurdity, because, as the money was granted to the various denominations, the vested interest was clearly in them, and, consequently, if vested interests were to be protected, the bill would accomplish nothing.

Mr. Fawcner supported the bill.

The Chairman of General Sessions considered it his duty to offer the bill his most strenuous opposition, regarding it to be one of the most important functions of a State to accord the fullest support to religion. Even regarded as the cheapest system of police, it was politic to afford the most ample support and encouragement to religious observances; but on far higher grounds than this, he trusted he should never live to see the day that aid from the State would be withdrawn from Christians of all denominations. The greatest affliction under which a people could labour, he considered, was a soulless, a Godless Government. If voluntary aid were solely depended upon, he felt satisfied that where it was most needed it would fail to give assistance to religion. He could not help adverting to the fact that even in this city, the land which had been given for religious purposes had been devoted to the sites for business premises. He did not say that it was not competent to devote the land to such purposes, but he would sooner have seen voluntary aid afforded to erect places of public worship,

for which the land was originally given. He concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Several members said they should be prepared to vote a much larger sum for ecclesiastical purposes, and ascertained that no objection would be offered to the introduction during the present session of a bill to increase the amount. A Mr. Smith said he would go to the extent of £20,000! Other members took part in the debate, one of whom (Mr. Michie) assured the House that in the Western States of America, where the Voluntary system was in vogue, it had generated not a pious and useful set of teachers and ministers of the gospel, but a set of "Stigginses" [laughter].

The second reading of the bill was negatived, the votes, eight to fifteen, being as under:—

Ayes:—Messrs. Miller, Westgarth, Johnston, Fawcner, Thomson, Wilkinson, Nicholson, and Murphy (teller).

Ayes:—Attorney-General, Colonial Secretary, Auditor-General, Solicitor-General, Messrs. Smith, O'Shanassy, Anderson, Russell, Rutledge, Splatt, Campbell, Riddell, A'Beckett, Michie, and the Chairman of General Sessions (teller).

The amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months, was then put and carried.

We may remark that the *Melbourne Morning Herald* strongly opposes ecclesiastical endowments.

VOLUNTARIISM IN PRACTICE.

Turning to Adelaide, we find much more advanced views on this subject. In South Australia, ecclesiastical grants have ceased—with what result the *Adelaide Observer* records. Our contemporary says that the events of the past have demonstrated the practical and unequivocal success of the Voluntary principle. It is stated that the Wesleyans accomplished greater things in the way of pecuniary contribution for society objects, after the cessation of Government aid, than during its continuance. "That portion of the Scotch Church which consented to receive a share of the State grant is also understood to have good reason now to admit, in their own case, the inherent sufficiency of pure Voluntaryism; and we have now the sincere pleasure of adding the important testimony of the Church of England in this colony as to its practical efficaciousness. The authoritative evidence of this interesting fact is contained in the pastoral address of Bishop Short, which was delivered to the members of the Diocesan Assembly last week, and which appears elsewhere in our columns this morning." The *Observer* quotes the following extracts:—

Meanwhile (says his lordship) the example of the American churches, and even our own limited experience of the past year (one, be it remembered, of unexampled difficulty), lead to the belief that they who labour in the word and pastoral visitation of their people, will be supported in decent, though homely competence, and that fresh missions will be opened in the rural districts, as need shall require and occasion be given.

And, after making allusion to the emigration of our male population to the gold fields of Victoria, his lordship says:—

Here was a fresh source of anxiety for the clergy; and while the voluntary contributions of the working classes towards the maintenance of religious ordinances were cut off, a larger demand was made upon the scanty resources of the clergyman, from the destitute state in which many families had been left. In spite of these difficulties, you will hear from the Treasurer of our Pastoral Aid Fund the result of our necessarily imperfect and incomplete organization towards procuring support to that fund. In addition, however, to the ordinary incomes derived from their several congregations (which did not fall off, as had been expected), I am enabled to state, that subscriptions have been raised within the present year, for the support of the clergy and Church purposes, more than equal to the amount paid by the State in aid of stipends.

The fact stated (says the *Adelaide Observer*) is as entire a confirmation as we could desire of the opinion which we have always expressed, that the Voluntary principle would be found as operative for raising funds for the maintenance and extension of religious ministrations in the Church of England, as in any other Christian community, when once fairly put to the test. If results such as these have been attained during such a year of confusion like the past, and when, moreover, the newly-adopted organization of the Church was in its very infancy, our Episcopalian friends may surely rely, with the utmost confidence, upon the perfect adaptation of the Voluntary system for the supply of their every want.

LONG CRENDON, BUCKS.—A public meeting, for the purpose of exciting an interest in the objects and claims of the Anti-state-church Association, was held in the Baptist chapel here, on the evening of the 30th of March. Mr. Stephen Johnson, of Thame, was called to the chair, and, after an effective speech, called upon the Rev. James Howell (Independent), of Brill, to speak to the sentiment—"Christianity, pure, free, and self-sustained. May the churches of Christ maintain a strong and continued protest against every alliance which tends to convert the religion of Christ into an instrument of State policy." This was supported by the Rev. Robert Ann (Independent), of Marsh Gibbon, in a most telling speech. The Rev. I. Duxsey (Baptist), who attended as a deputation from London, introduced the second sentiment—"The British Anti-state-church Association. May this organization be more liberally supported by all earnest Christians, and may its publications be more widely circulated, and its principles be better understood." Mr. Thomas Barry, of Chilton, the registrar of the Association for the district, followed with a few practical observations. The third sentiment—"The separation of Church and State. May Englishmen speedily perceive that this event would promote the prosperity and efficiency of both," was

Introduced by Mr. W. Wheeler (of the Society of Friends), and supported by Mr. James Marsh, in brief but interesting addresses. Previous to the meeting, the local committee for the promotion of Anti-state-church objects, had assembled, when the Rev. I. Duxsey was appointed a delegate to represent them at the approaching Triennial Conference of the Association; and the friends in the several places connected with this district were also requested to appoint delegates, and to raise their quota towards the expenses incidental to the holding of such Conference.

CHURCH-RATES AT LIVERPOOL.—The parishioners of Liverpool had their annual meeting in vestry on Tuesday, at which a church-rate of twopence in the pound was proposed. Mr. Urquhart rose to move an amendment, which was to the effect that, instead of "church-rate," the words "voluntary rate" should be substituted. The Chairman (having consulted Mr. Lowndes) said: "I shall not put Mr. Urquhart's amendment, because it is contrary to law." [Laughter, and a voice: "It's according to justice though!"] Mr. Williams said: "The only way for Mr. Urquhart to do away with those annual bickerings would be for him to keep away from the meetings. Several parties, from what Mr. Bigham had said, would not pay those rates. As they were let off scot-free, it would be more gentlemanly to keep away. The Chairman then asked if there was any other amendment; and there being none, declared the church-rate to be carried. Mr. Williams has an excellent plan for making peace at vestry meetings—let all keep aloof who are not disposed to let the churchwardens have all their own way! We presume that Mr. Urquhart, and some others, refuse to pay the rates, and set Ecclesiastical Courts at defiance, running all the risk of having their goods seized and sold, or themselves committed to prison for contempt, not to be purged but by confession of fault and promise never in like manner to offend; and because their goods are not sold, and their persons not committed to durance vile, they are told that it is not "gentlemanly" to protest against any exaction which exposes others to the same risk! Do not the Liverpool opposers of the exaction know, if a number of persons get off "scot-free," that no new rate can legally be made? The Manchester men freed themselves of church-rates twenty years ago. Why should not the Liverpool gentlemen follow the example?—*Manchester Examiner*.

STOPPING THE SUPPLIES.—The managers of St. Paul's (Episcopal) chapel, Aberdeen, recently resolved to "stop the supplies," until the rival clergymen, Sir William Dunbar and Mr. S. A. Walker, should cease their quarrel and regularly perform duty.

RESISTANCE TO TITHES IN ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN.—The Rev. Dr. Worthington, the incumbent of Trinity district, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn-above-Bars, and the Rev. George Mansfield, the incumbent of St. Peter's district, having caused summonses to be issued against several hundred parishioners for non-payment of tithes, a meeting of inhabitants was held on Tuesday evening in last week, at the Yorkshire Grey Tavern, King's-road, to consider the propriety of opposing such legal proceedings. Mr. John Lloyd in the chair. From the statements made, it appeared that many of the persons summoned had not paid tithes, nor had they ever been demanded from them, for upwards of twenty years. In the year 1712 proceedings were commenced in the Court of Exchequer against the inhabitants for tithes, and it was decided that tithes were due from 48 houses only, though they were now demanded from a larger portion of the parish. A strong opinion was expressed, that the demand was made without legal authority, in the expectation that the claims would be complied with, in order to prevent litigation. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Low, "That in the event of proceedings being taken against any of the parishioners, measures of resistance should be adopted."

THE ANNUITY-TAX.—The *Scotsman* understands that the Government have had the subject of the Edinburgh annuity-tax under consideration, and that the result is a resolution to support a bill based on the report of the select committee of 1851, the number of the city ministers being reduced to fifteen.

THE YORK AND BERWICK RAILWAY.—The inquest on the death of William Stephenson, the engineer who was killed by the accident near Willington, on the second of March, was brought to a close on Thursday. After hearing the evidence of Mr. Spence, banker, North Shields, and of Mr. Story, solicitor, Newcastle, both of whom attributed the accident to the decayed state of the rails and to a quantity of stones and rubbish having been allowed to remain on the line, the jury returned the following verdict:—

That William Stephenson came to his death by the engine No. 104 running off the line of rails and falling over the embankment at the west end of the Willington viaduct of the Tynemouth branch of the York and Berwick Railway. They also find, from the evidence brought before them, that the line was not in a good and safe state, and that gross negligence in the management had been manifested in allowing the ballast taken from the North line at Willington-bridge, while under repair, to be laid upon the South line, so as to render it dangerous. They are of opinion that a strange engineman ought not to have been sent down the line without some caution being given him as to the repairs going on at Willington-bridge. They are also of opinion that some Legislative measure should be passed, making it compulsory on railway companies not to remove a single vestige of the destruction of the line, carriages, &c., but that everything should remain intact until inspected by competent persons.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.—The *Worcester Chronicle* says, that warrants were obtained against the Dobneys, concerned in an attempt to carry off Mr. Davies, a farmer, on a charge of conspiracy. They have, however, left the district where the bold trick was discovered, and as yet have contrived to evade apprehension.

Religious and Educational Intelligence.

ARGYLE CHAPEL, BATH.—The congregation assembling at this chapel, and which obviously has been for some time kept together by the associations connected with, and the influence of, the Rev. Wm. Jay, appears now, upon the question of appointing a successor to that venerated gentleman, to be violently agitated and divided. The majority have invited the Rev. Mr. Dyer, of West Bromwich, near Birmingham, to become the pastor, and that gentleman has accepted the invitation. The minority, it seems, have in consequence resolved to abandon the chapel, and open a place of worship of their own. They have engaged the Corridor Rooms as a temporary place of meeting.—*Bath Journal*. It is stated by a correspondent of our contemporary that before accepting the call which was made by a *bonâ fide* majority of 31, although reduced on scrutiny to a legal majority of 14, Mr. Dyer deemed it his duty to consult some eminent ministerial brethren in London, whose advice was, that it was his duty to accept the call. Many of the members of the church and congregation, including three out of the six deacons of the church, and three who lately filled that office, presented on Saturday to the Rev. William Jay an address in reference to the above event. They deplore the present divided state of the community over which he had presided with so much harmony and acceptance for sixty years, and go on to say:—

We venture to assign no improper motives to those who differ from us at the present juncture, however we may lament the character of their proceedings. We deprecate, with you, the prospect of a distracted and divided church, and we pray that He who can control the spirits of men may so overrule pending events, that our religious community may not cease to be united together in the bonds of peace.

We desire to be truly thankful for the renewed health and strength with which your Heavenly Father has favoured you, and that he may be pleased to continue it for your own comfort—for the solace of your family and friends—and, as far as your strength may admit, for the further benefit of the Church of Christ—is the fervent prayer of your attached and faithful friends.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. J. GLENDENNING.—On Friday evening week, a very numerous meeting of the friends of the Rev. John Glendenning was held in the school-room of Highfield chapel, Huddersfield, when an address, from the congregation and Sunday-school teachers, was presented to the rev. gentleman on the occasion of his leaving that town to take the charge of the Congregationalist church at Uxbridge. At the same time Mr. Glendenning was presented with a purse containing eighty sovereigns, and with a time-piece, value twenty-six pounds, on which was the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. J. Glendenning, together with a purse of gold, by the church and congregation assembling at Highfield chapel, as a token of their admiration of his character as a Christian, and esteem for his services during a pastorate of fifteen years.—Huddersfield, March 25th, 1853." A handsome tea service was presented to Mrs. Glendenning, by the ladies of the congregation, with an appropriate address, and a gold pencil-case was also presented to Mr. Glendenning on behalf of the young men's Bible class. Mr. Glendenning acknowledged these tokens of regard in affectionate and appropriate terms.

INCOME OF THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The *Watchman* states that the income of this society for the year 1852 is now ascertained to be £105,370 19s. 6d., showing an increase on the regular income of last year, above the one preceding it, of £2,639 19s. 9d.

CONFERENCE OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS AT CHESTER.—We lately mentioned that a Conference of Congregational Ministers was to be held at Chester. The meeting came off on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday week, and is briefly reported in the *Patriot* of Thursday. The Conference had been convened by a circular, signed by Dr. Redford and other ministers, to take counsel together upon the state of religion amongst their flocks, and in the country generally. The following ministers attended:—The Revs. Dr. Redford, Worcester; Dr. Raffles, Liverpool; J. A. James, Birmingham; J. Kelly, Liverpool; T. Stratton, Hull; C. H. Bateman, Hopton, Yorkshire; J. Bruce, Barnford; J. Fleming, Lancaster; W. L. Brown, A.M., Bolton; B. Beddow, Barnsley; W. Guest, Leeds; E. Hill, Shrewsbury; J. Gwyther, Manchester; E. Jukes, Blackburn; J. Marshall, Over; J. Mann, Birkenhead; R. G. Milne, A.M., Tintwistle; J. Morris, Morley; J. Morris, Tattenhall; J. Puddie, Halifax; J. Raven, Manchester; J. Reeve, Morley; A. Raleigh, Rotherham; R. Robinson, Whitworth; W. Smith, Wolverhampton; J. R. Smith, Chester; J. Spence, M.A., Preston; R. Spence, M.A., Liverpool; W. Spencer, Rochdale; D. R. Shobotham, Dudley; R. Davies, Bilston; J. Glyde, Bradford; J. Thornton, Stockport; R. Best, Bolton; E. J. Sadler, Nantwich; J. Tunstall, Kirkdale; C. Hickman, Suffolk; D. E. Ford, Manchester; J. Griffin, Manchester; and S. Sleight, Wavertree. A sudden illness prevented the Rev. Richard Knill, the resident minister, from being present. The Conference held four sittings, of nearly four hours each, during which papers were read by the Rev. T. Stratton, on "the actual state of our churches; the hindrances to their efficiency among the population around them; the demands laid on them by the Spirit of Christ to meet the necessities of the age; and the means best adapted to call forth a deeper sanctity, and a more uncompromising devotedness;" by the Rev. J. A. James, on "our success as ministers in the awakening of souls to their guilt and danger; the progress of the work of conversion in our congregations; and the necessity of increased zeal, prayer, and fervour,

in unfolding the gospel to arouse the careless and worldly;" by the Rev. J. Spence, on "the forms of prevailing error most to be dreaded; the classes among whom they mainly exist; and the most effectual way of dealing with them;" and by the Rev. C. H. Bateman, editor of the *Bible Class Magazine*, on "the measure of success which has attended protracted special religious services; the dangers that attend them; their adaptation under wise and prayerful guidance to secure a revival of spiritual life among our churches, and to advance the conversion of souls." The reading of the paper was followed by deliberations, in which nearly all the ministers joined, and which were of a confidential character. At the close of the Conference, a vote of cordial thanks was passed to the church assembling in the Independent chapel, Queen-street, for the cordial reception that had been offered to the ministers during their visit, and of affectionate sympathy with its beloved pastor, the Rev. R. Knill, in the indisposition that had deprived the meetings of his presence.

HALSTEAD, ESSEX.—Two lectures were delivered in this town, on the 22nd and 23rd March, by the Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A., of Birmingham, in pursuance of his mission to the working classes on the subject of modern infidelity. The lectures were well attended, and excited great interest. But though there were many present of the class to whom Mr. Grant specially addresses himself, no discussion took place on either occasion.

RE-OPENING OF THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, ROTHWELL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The above chapel having been closed for the purpose of being re-pewed, new roofed, new loobbies erected, &c., was re-opened on Thursday, the 17th of March. The Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A., of London, preached in the morning, and the Rev. A. J. Morris, of London, in the evening. After the morning service about seventy of the friends dined at the New Inn. The cloth being removed short addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Baldwin Brown, T. Toller, J. Mursell, H. Toller, &c. On the following Sabbath the Rev. Walter Scott, President of Airedale College, preached morning and evening. On the Monday evening, a public tea meeting was held, when upwards of 350 friends sat down to tea. After tea the Rev. R. Jessop, minister of the place, presiding, the meeting was addressed by the Revs. W. Scott, T. Toller, of Kettering, H. Toller, of Harborough, J. Mursell, of Kettering, J. Spence, of Old. The cost of the alterations in the chapel amounts to about £860. Subscriptions, &c., received previous to the re-opening, £486. The sum of £86 was realized at the re-opening services; leaving a debt of about £300. The sum of £150 was subscribed after tea, on Monday evening, on condition that the whole debt be paid in the course of a year.

KETTERING—RECOGNITION SERVICES.—On Wednesday last, the Rev. James Mursell, late of Bristol College, and son of Rev. J. P. Mursell, of Leicester, was recognised as the pastor of the Baptist church in this town. Interesting services were held in the chapel morning and evening; and the day being delightfully fine, the venerable edifice, endeared by many associations and recollections, where Fuller preached, and where the fathers of the Baptist Mission often assembled, was filled to overflowing. At the morning service, after a hymn had been sung, the Rev. T. Gough, of Clipstone, read a suitable portion of the Scriptures and prayed; after which the Rev. Frederic W. Gotch, tutor of Bristol College, delivered a very logical disquisition in defence of the ecclesiastical polity of the Baptist and Congregational churches. Mr. George Wallis, the senior deacon, then read a statement explanatory of the reasons why the church and congregation had unanimously invited Mr. Mursell to become their pastor; and the pastorelect stated his reasons for accepting the call, and his views and designs in entering on his work. The Rev. J. P. Mursell then gave the charge to his son, from 2 Tim. iv. 5, in an address peculiarly solemn and affecting. Other ministers took part in the proceedings, and at its close upwards of one hundred friends dined together at the Royal Hotel. In the evening, a sermon was preached by the late pastor of the church, the Rev. W. Robinson, of Cambridge. The Revs. A. Newton, of Oundle, and J. T. Brown, of Northampton, conducted the devotional parts of the service. The following day more than four hundred persons sat down to tea together in the school-room, after which the company adjourned to the chapel, and interesting addresses were given; and at a late hour the company separated highly gratified.

THE REV. DR. CUMMING, of the Scotch church, London, has just been presented with a service of plate, valued at 300 guineas, and a purse of 1,000 guineas. The service of plate bears the following inscription, expressing the object of the presentation:—"Presented, with one thousand guineas, to the Rev. Dr. Cumming, by a few of his friends, as a testimonial to the faithfulness, eloquence, and ability, with which he has advocated and maintained the purity of that faith so dear to Christians of every denomination of the Protestant Church. 1851-52."

MARGATE.—The Rev. W. B. Davies, of Stockport, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Baptist church at Ebenezer Chapel, and will commence his labours on Lord's-day, May 1.

TONBRIDGE CHAPEL, NEW ROAD.—A public service for the recognition of the Rev. T. G. Horton, the newly-elected pastor of the Congregational church assembling in this place of worship, was held in the chapel on Wednesday evening, March the 23rd. The Rev. T. Lessey, of Barnsbury chapel, commenced the proceedings by reading a suitable portion of Scripture, followed by prayer. The Rev. Henry Allon, of Union Chapel, Islington, delivered a very appropriate intro-

ductory discourse, on the origin and constitution of Congregational churches. The Rev. T. G. Horton next gave an interesting statement of his personal religious experience, and his proposed course of teaching and labour. The commendatory prayer was then offered by the Rev. T. Seavill, of Somers Town. An impressive charge was afterwards given to the new pastor by the Rev. W. S. Edwards, of the City-road Chapel. Lastly, the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Park Chapel, Camden Town, delivered an address to the church. Suitable hymns were sung between the several parts of the service, which extended from a little before seven until after ten o'clock. The congregation was both numerous and attentive.

LOTHOUSE, YORKSHIRE.—The anniversary of the Sunday School connected with the Independent chapel was celebrated on Easter Tuesday. The scholars, nearly 100 in number, with their teachers and many other friends, met at the chapel in the early part of the afternoon, whence they walked in procession through the streets, the children carrying beautiful little banners. They afterwards returned to the chapel, where the boys and girls were provided with tea. A large company of friends—about 200—subsequently sat down to tea in the same place, the trays being provided gratuitously by members of the church and congregation. In the evening, a public meeting was held, when the chapel was literally crowded. The Rev. J. E. Evans occupied the chair; and the large assembly was addressed by the Revs. D. Gates (Primitive Methodist), R. Rowland (Wesleyan), and W. Mitchell (Independent), Staithes.

HAY, BRECONSHIRE.—On Good Friday a tea-party was held in this town, for the liquidation of the debt on the Independent Chapel. After tea, the Rev. Mr. Griffiths, of Brecon, was called to the chair, and the following students of Brecon College were called to address the meeting on suitable topics:—Messrs. D. Davies, J. Evans, R. Lewis, B. Williams, J. Jones, and D. Evans. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Mr. Bond. All the speeches were most appropriate to the occasion, and the audience a numerous one. The debt has been considerably reduced, and a few similar efforts would make the chapel free. After thanks to the students for their able speeches, the proceedings terminated.

CHAPEL DEBT EXTINGUISHED.—A tea-meeting was held in the vestries connected with the Baptist chapel, Victoria-street, Windsor, on Good Friday, the object of which was, liquidating of the debt on the chapel. The attendance was larger than on any former occasion. When the repast was concluded, the public meeting commenced by the Rev. Benjamin Lewis, of London, taking the chair, in the absence of the Rev. S. Lillycrop, who was prevented from being present by sickness. The treasurer read the report, and received the subscriptions to the building-fund, which, in the course of half an hour, he pronounced to be complete, and the sum required to liquidate the last three hundred pounds to be in hand! The Rev. W. Perratt, of Harlington, and the Rev. W. Chappell, of Colchester, addressed the meeting, in congratulatory speeches, on the success which had attended their efforts, in entirely removing the debt on their neat and commodious place of worship, in the comparatively short period of fifteen years. The next morning the moneys, both principal and interest, were paid over to the mortgagee, and the chapel was thus secured to the Baptist denomination, and to the church worshipping within its walls.

PROVIDENCE CHAPEL, ROCHDALE.—On Sunday last the anniversary sermons at this place of worship were preached by the Rev. William Spencer. The collections amounted to upwards of £67—being the whole balance remaining of the expenses incurred by the alterations and improvements recently effected.

THE REV. W. AITCHISON, of Hemel Hempstead, Herts, has accepted the invitation of the Baptist church, Commercial-street, Newport, Monmouthshire, to become its pastor.

EXECUTION OF GEORGE SPARKES.—Friday being the day fixed for the execution of the murderer Sparkes, a vast multitude of people were attracted to Exeter to see the awful spectacle. The scaffold was erected on the roof of the great prison gate, between the houses of the chaplain and the governor. Exactly at 13 minutes past 12 o'clock the wretched man was brought out and placed under the fatal beam by the hangman. His face was ruddy, and his gait appeared to be firm. He had time to take one glance at the crowd before and beneath him, when the hangman drew the usual white cotton cap over his eyes and face, and proceeded to bind the fatal cord around his neck. His arms were pinioned, and he held his hands together in the attitude of prayer. After an interval of four minutes, a suppressed gasp from the multitude, and a buzz of momentary astonishment, told that the bolt had been drawn, and that the law had satisfied itself on the culprit.

THE CITY SOUP-KITCHEN AGAIN.—Four lads were on Friday sent to prison for twenty-one days, by Sir Robert Carden, for stealing bacon from a shop near the City Hospice and Soup-Kitchen. The prosecutor complained of the "intolerable nuisance" of the Soup-Kitchen; stigmatizing it as a "rendezvous for all the thieves and vagabond characters of the Metropolis." Sir Robert Carden said, he thought the Soup-Kitchen "a very dangerous institution."

MR. LITTLE, A MISER, has died at Wigan, leaving a large amount of property. No less than £2,000 in guineas and other coins was found secreted in different parts of the house, wrapped in rags and paper. The other property consists of lands and houses.

Europe and America.

The Legislative body gave a grand ball on Easter Monday, in honour of the Emperor and Empress, in the Palace of the Luxembourg. About four thousand persons were present. The Emperor danced with Mademoiselle Billault, and the Empress with Mons. Billault; the other persons in the quadrille were M. Fould and the Princess Mathilde, M. Rogier, the Belgian Minister, and the Countess of Hatzfeld, the wife of the Prussian Minister. Several English gentlemen exhibited themselves in the uniforms of the militia. The Duke of Brunswick was there, bedizened with diamonds; and a gentleman, said to be Lord Orkney, in Highland costume—wearing "the knife at the garter, the hunting-horn, the plaid, the kilt, the bonnet, the sporran—all complete as Rhoderick Dhu or Fergus Mac Ivor." It was remarked that neither M. Kisseleff nor M. Hubner was present. Several members of the English deputation appeared in Court dresses. There was also a grand ball given by the City of Paris to the Emperor and Empress, on Monday last, at the Hôtel de Ville. About four thousand persons were present.

M. Montalembert has sent a letter to the Mayor of Besançon, with 1,000*fr.*, to be devoted to a charitable object—the sum being, he says, his share in the contribution demanded from his colleagues to cover the expenses of the ball which has just been offered to the Emperor in the name of the Legislative Corps, which he did not attend. He further adds:—

I fear that our labours will not appear either sufficiently important or onerous to make the public understand that we stand in need of similar distractions. I am, moreover, confident that the electors of the Doubs, when they returned me as their representative, never dreamt that the Chamber to which they sent me would one day have to substitute rejoicings of this nature to the serious intervention of the country in its affairs, and to turn the overthrown tribune into a ball orchestra.

On Wednesday, the deputation that presented the address from London merchants, &c., dined with the Emperor in the private apartment of the Empress. The address in question is shortly noticed by most of the journals. The Government prints refer to it as a conclusive reply to the "hostile articles of the London papers against the Imperial Government." The *Union* says on this subject:—

We may be permitted to observe to the signers of the address that they have taken alarm somewhat quickly; that no one here would ever have suspected in them any warlike propensities; and that, in fact, their proceeding, very significant, no doubt, as the expression of an imposing fraction of the English nation, is, however, only the act of private persons, and one of which they should take care not to exaggerate to themselves either the importance or the consequences.

The *Siccle* endeavours to draw a moral from the expressed admiration of the Emperor for English liberty and institutions:—

The head of the state admires the liberty enjoyed in Great Britain. We recommend the adversaries of the representative government, of Parliamentaryism, as it is called in the present day, to ponder over that reply. It is not from lips which can be suspected that the eulogium of free institutions proceeds; and since the Emperor admires them amongst our neighbours, we cannot but hope that he will not be averse to restore them in France, where they existed for nearly forty years. To determine in favour of peace at present is, therefore, to determine in favour of liberty, and it is for that reason that we attach much importance to the manifestation which has just taken place.

The Emperor signed a decree, on Wednesday, granting a new railroad line of importance from Bordeaux to Lyons. It is remarked that the names of M. de Morny and Mr. Masterman are among the shareholders.

On Tuesday, the Emperor granted an audience to a deputation of the English company who propose joining the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean, by the Darien ship canal. The Ambassadors from Peru and New Granada joined the deputation, and were also received by the Emperor. Sir Charles Fox, the president of the company, stated the object which the shareholders have in view, and solicited the patronage of his majesty for the completion of this grand undertaking. In the course of his remarks he said:—"France, who owes so much to your Imperial Majesty, will, we believe, be grateful to you, Sir, for granting your Imperial countenance and support to our undertaking." The Emperor replied to this statement in English:—

Gentlemen,—I received with the liveliest interest the intelligence of the formation of a great company for the junction of the two oceans. I have no doubt that you will succeed in an undertaking which must render so important a service to the commerce of the whole world, since such eminent men are placed at the head of your company. I have long appreciated all the advantages of a junction between the two seas; and when I was in England I endeavoured to draw the attention of scientific men to this subject. You may therefore rest assured, gentlemen, that you will meet with all the support from me which such noble efforts deserve.

Before the deputation withdrew, after the members had been presented to him one by one, he said:—

I am happy to have seen your honourable deputation the very day after having received the one which, on the part of the merchants of London, expressed to me the most friendly sentiments in favour of peace—sentiments with which my own feelings have always been in complete accord.

The "Friedland" and the "Jena," two line-of-battle ships, have been put into commission by Louis Napoleon, and are to be manned forthwith.

There has been rather a striking demonstration of feeling at the Odéon, one of the Parisian theatres, which must have been anything but agreeable to the Emperor, who was present. The piece was called

Honneur et Argent. The hero of the drama is placed in a variety of trying situations, but throughout the five acts steadily withstands the temptations of "money," and adopts "honour" as his guiding star. The pit caught at several sentences, written, doubtless, without the least political purpose, and applauded them in such a marked way as to show unmistakably that, in their opinion, the principal spectator of the play had need of the moral lesson conveyed by it. The manager of the theatre was so frightened that he left the house, and when the Emperor sent for him he was not to be found. This is the first demonstration of the kind which Louis Napoleon has encountered since his accession to absolute power.

The *Union*, the *Assemblée Nationale*, and several other journals, have received private notices from the Government, cautioning them to moderate their ill-concealed opposition to the present régime. The increasing opposition of the *Siccle* has also attracted to it the unfavourable attention of the authorities. Nevertheless the *Assemblée Nationale* of Saturday contains a bold article, in which it plainly speaks of the empire as no regular Government, but a mere expedient, which even its founder must be well aware cannot last long. The occasion for this *sortie* is the appearance of a pamphlet, which has thrown the *Pays* into ecstasies, entitled, "Speeches and Messages of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, from his return to France to December 2, 1852." This pamphlet has been distributed gratuitously to every member of the Senate and *Corps Législatif*, and is of course understood to be a direct emanation from the head of the Government. The *Assemblée*, in conclusion, says ironically in its article:—

The impression produced by the pamphlet is, that the author of these pages considers himself in an especial manner as invested with an exceptional and extraordinary mission. We cannot contradict such a sentiment, which is our own in more points of view than one. We have often insisted upon this exceptional character, the inevitable consequence of a revolutionary epoch, a character which appears in the strongest possible light when contrasted with all that constitutes the regular and permanent condition of governments and societies.

Some of the political transports to Algeria, who received a pardon on the occasion of the Emperor's marriage, arrived at Avignon a few days ago, and it having been reported to the prefect that they spoke disrespectfully of the Emperor, fifteen of them have been transported to Cayenne without further investigation.

The *parti prêtre*, encouraged by the belief that the Emperor will shrink from no sacrifice to induce the Pope to come to Paris to place the Imperial Crown upon his head, has commenced a serious campaign against the validity of civil marriages. The overthrow of civil liberty on December 2 has given such stimulus to the spirit of intolerance that it is already thought possible to abandon one of the most important conquests of 1799, to reverse legislation which, for the last sixty years, has satisfactorily regulated the most important of all civil contracts, and to restore a priestly domination against which the kings of France struggled ineffectually during eight centuries. This most revolutionary scheme is put forward in an insidious guise. The priestly party affect to advocate freedom of conscience, and to consider one religion as fully entitled to respect as another. M. Sauzet, sometime Minister of Justice and Minister of Public Worship under Louis Philippe, and President of the Chamber of Deputies at the moment of the revolution of 1848, stands forth as the champion of obligatory religious marriage in the interest of liberty of conscience. He truly observes that the vast majority of French people do seek the religious sanction to their marriages, although it is not required by law. Give effect, therefore, he says, to this general public feeling by your legislation, but shock no conscience; impose upon no man or woman any peculiar forms, but let every one be married in the religion which he professes; the Roman Catholic by the priest, the Protestant by his minister, and the Jew by his rabbi. The proposed reactionary change in the law would give the priests jurisdiction over the vast majority of Frenchmen that profess no other religion than the Roman Catholic, and this would be a pretty good step towards the exclusive domination which they would inevitably claim whenever they should feel strong enough to do so. The present marriage law was accepted by Louis XVI. without a protest. It was inserted without a question in the Code Napoleon. The *Gazette des Tribunaux* publishes an opinion on the question of religious marriage by M. Dupin. The greater part of this opinion turns upon points of law which are not doubtful. In conclusion M. Dupin says:—"One of the first, the most powerful, the most useful effects of the revolution of 1789, was to secularize legislation. The legislator has particularly declared that the law considers marriage only as a civil contract. In this, the authors of our laws have only marked a just separation between the temporal power and religious authority." The controversy on this subject continues to be boldly carried on. The *Univers*, among other arguments in support of the *parti prêtre* view, asserts that in every civilized country but France religious marriage is obligatory. The *Univers* forgets that in England, all parties who desire it may be legally married before a civil officer.

At the commencement of last week there were a great many arrests in Berlin, which, according to the police accounts, led to the discovery of a revolutionary organization of a most extensive and formidable character. It is said that among the papers found in the houses of the suspected, was one purporting to be the proclamation of the Germanic republic. One of the first results of this discovery was the resolve of the Government to put down every popular organization, however unpolitical its ostensible object. The

first to be dissolved was the Hygienic Association, numbering ten thousand members. Accounts from Berlin of the 25th state that the number of persons arrested there up to that date for wearing the Calabrian hat was eighty, and that among them were a Councillor of Regency, and other persons in a respectable position. A merchant who had worn the German cockade since 1848, received orders from the police to remove it. A few mornings ago, we are told, the police found the streets strewn with arms of various kinds, of which housekeepers had rid themselves during the night in apprehension of police visits. Under one of the city bridges a bag containing 5,000 percussion caps was found.

At Magdeburg, in Prussia, on the 23rd, a domiciliary visit was paid by the police to the house of a merchant named Destina, the brother of one of the members of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, but no papers of importance were found. The *Cologne Gazette* states at Rostock, on the 29th ult., at break of day, a large number of domiciliary visits were made by the police, under circumstances of unusual precaution, the military supporting the civil force.

A most unjustifiable, as well as unwise step, has just been taken by the Government of Prussia. The Prince of Neuchâtel (the King of Prussia) has instructed his envoy in Switzerland, that when "a regular Government"—that is to say, a Government of which he shall be again the head—shall have been restored in that Canton, he will not hold himself bound by the engagements which the present popular Government is making in respect of railways passing over its soil. The *Basle Gazette*, of the 31st ult., says that the protocol of London (the work of Lord Malmesbury) relative to Neuchâtel, has been completed by an additional article, declaring that the King of Prussia may assert his rights according to the law of nations, and by the force of arms.

Intelligence from Lombardy is important, "if true." It is stated that civil is to be substituted for military power throughout Lombardy. All the emigrants are to be amnestied. Marshal Radetzky is to resign his post in favour of the Archduke William, the Emperor's brother.

The Mantua amnesty turns out to be of little importance. It applied, as now appears, to a large number of prisoners who had been confined some months, and tried for an alleged conspiracy in 1851. It is called the "amnesty of the innocent," by the Italian journals.

Despatches from Vienna state that Field Marshal Radetzky had published a decree nullifying all mortgages made by the Lombard refugees on their landed property since 1847.

Count Gyulai's mode of conciliating the Lombards is peculiar. It was already mentioned that the Milanese municipality illuminated the theatre of La Scala on the announcement of the Mantuan amnesty; the Commandant ordered the national hymn to be sung—whereupon the people were compelled to stand up. The Marquis Fancino and his wife retired to the inner part of his box; the Marquis was instantly arrested by order of Count Gyulai, taken first to the city prison, and then confined in his own house.

The *Bohema Gazette* states that, on the 16th ult., some more executions of political offenders took place at Pesaro. Eight Hungarian deserters arrived at Berne on the 20th ult. They have left for England. Upwards of forty inhabitants of Somma, in Lombardy, had been arrested and conducted to the fortress of Milan.

Both in Naples and Sicily there have been extensive arrests, emulating those of Berlin. A letter from Naples, dated the 18th ult., says:—

The state of Southern Italy at the present moment is far more alarming than at any other period since the reaction. During the last few days some hundreds of persons have been arrested; the students have been ordered to quit the city of Naples within a few hours; and others are obliged to present themselves before the police every morning. Some of the most eminent lawyers of Naples are amongst those arrested. The same events are taking place in the provinces, where persons are dying of hunger. Indeed, the distress throughout the country is something unparalleled.

A Swiss soldier had been found murdered at Palermo, and on the poniard with which he was stabbed was a paper, on which was written, "Mazzini's revenge." A report was then circulated that a vast conspiracy had been discovered. Gen. Filangieri caused several arrests to be made, and it was said that five persons on whom arms had been found had been shot by his orders. More than three hundred have been taken up in Palermo, including some persons of title and distinction. It is said a conspiracy was discovered a few days since to kill the Lord Lieutenant, Prince Satriano. Many priests are amongst the accused of this plot. As soon as the Government at Naples heard of what was going forward in Sicily, an order was issued to expel all Sicilians from Naples.

The *Débats* gives the analysis of the notes between the Austrian and Sardinian Governments on the subject of the late decree of sequestration in Lombardy. It is known, that the Sardinian Government has remonstrated against this proceeding, many of the persons whose property is sequestered having become subjects of the King of Sardinia. In his reply to this remonstrance the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs says that the chiefs of the emigration have established themselves in a foreign country, close to Lombardy, in order to profit by every opportunity to gratify their hatred against Austria; that they have made use of the large revenues which they drew from the property in Lombardy to keep the Austrian provinces of Italy in a state of agitation; that they have established and supported demagogical journals, furnished a large portion of the Mazzini loan, and paid for revolutionary attempts, even those of sanguinary

ferocity, which have lately been made. The Austrian Minister therefore declares, that the sequestration was a measure of justice and necessity, and that confiscation will be just if the Austrian Government should resort to it in certain cases. He then goes on to reproach the Sardinian Government with having done nothing to check the intrigues and machinations of the emigrants to whom it had given its protection. The reply of the Sardinian Minister of Foreign Affairs resembles, as regards the reproach of Austria, the note of the Swiss Federal Government. It denies that the Sardinian Government has ever failed in its duties, or that it has ever exposed itself justly to reproach, and repeats, in strong terms, its denunciation of the act of sequestration, as an offence against every principle of justice, and as against the law of nations. At this point matters now remain between Austria and Piedmont. The whole of the correspondence has been communicated to the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, and very probably also to the British Cabinet, and a request made for their friendly intervention with the Austrian Government. There is reason to suppose, that that intervention was not refused; but it has not been successful, and Austria still maintains her pretensions against Piedmont.

There is a current report that the Count de Chambord has protested to the court of Rome against the intervention of the Pope in the coronation of the Emperor of France.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies have been discussing a project of law relative to the repression of the slave-trade. The first clause stipulates that the slave becomes free the moment he sets foot on the Sardinian soil, or on a vessel sailing under the national flag. This clause was adopted, with two amendments of a mere grammatical nature. The second article enacts the penalties incurred by those who shall have participated directly or indirectly in the slave-trade.

The Emperor of Austria has recovered his eyesight, but is forbidden to take violent exercise. It is believed that the vessels immediately connected with the brain must have become slightly distended, as there is at times considerable determination of blood to the head.

A great number of persons have recently been arrested in Hungary, but the majority were soon discharged for want of evidence against them. No pains have been spared to find some clue to a widely-spread conspiracy, but in vain. "The fact is, that the Governor-General is rather nervous, and the military party has taken advantage of this."

We are still without any very definite news from Constantinople. It is said that negotiations have been again opened between the Divan and Prince Menschikoff; and that "the conduct of the Prince is more moderate." He had, however, caused some sensation by visiting, in full uniform, Khosrew Pacha, who in 1833 negotiated the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi.

The *Sémaphore* of Marseilles states, that Russia demands, not only the revocation of the firman on the Holy Places, but also that the Greek Patriarch shall receive his investiture at St. Petersburg, and that the Greek Church and clergy shall be placed under the immediate protection of the Czar.

Despatches from Vienna announce the reception of an official note from the Russian Court, disavowing any intention on the part of Prince Menschikoff to disturb the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and stating, that the immediate object of his mission was to exact the due fulfilment of a treaty made with Turkey two years ago. With respect to the Holy Places, Russia was equally bound, with the other interested powers, to a settlement of this important question. The armaments in the South of Russia continued. Stores for an army of 150,000 men are said to be collecting at Odessa. Several Russian officers have left Constantinople for the Archipelago, for Greece, and Montenegro. Russian vessels were at Syra and the Piræus. These vessels announced everywhere the most amicable intention on the part of Russia.

Advices from New York come down to March 23. General Pierce still remained at Washington.

None of the foreign appointments had been decided upon. Mr. Buchanan was still named for England, Mr. H. A. Wise for France, and Mr. Soule for Spain.

In the Senate, the debate on the Bulwer and Clayton treaty had not yet terminated. It had occasioned one or two speeches of more than usual interest. Mr. Butler, a leading Democratic Senator from South Carolina, had defended England from the attacks of Mr. Douglas. "We should love her," he said, "because she is our mother, and because she pours, and has poured, the streams of her refreshing intelligence through the Union." Mr. Douglas retorted that they had a good many mothers—English, Irish, Scotch, Norman, French, Spanish—every kind of descent. He did not speak in terms of unkindness towards England, but her policy, he said, has been one of hostility to the Union:—

Her streams of intelligence are a stream of Abolition, treason, and insurrection, which he thought would excuse Mr. Butler from indulging those streams of literature under the name of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and other works [tremendous applause in the galleries]—libelling us and our institutions, and holding them up to the hate and prejudice of the world.

The Chair ordered the galleries to be cleared; and the debate continued:—

Mr. Butler had spoken of the streams which authors and orators have poured out upon them. He did not expect a miserable allusion to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It was *ad captandum*, and not manly.

Mr. Douglas:—I spoke in terms of reverence and re-

spect of the monuments of statesmen in England, of patriotism, legal learning, science and literature—of all that was great, noble, and admirable. I did not expect statesmen to go back two or three centuries to justify the aggressions of the present age. And when I heard the plaudits relative to the past, I thought I had a right to allude to the present enormities of England.

Mr. Butler:—I should like to know how England is responsible for "Uncle Tom's Cabin?" If the Senator takes the sickly sentimentality of the day as an exponent of the English heart and literature, very well. I alluded to our commercial relations with England, and our connexion as a civilized nation; and would the Senator postpone her?

Mr. Douglas:—I would postpone her, or give her a greater preference than other nations, but treat her as duty requires.

Mr. Butler:—We can find sickly sentimentality everywhere, such as the Maine Liquor Law, and all that [laughter].

The debate was adjourned for some days, and resumed on Monday, the 21st ult., when Mr. Everett spoke at some length on Central American affairs, before a crowded and brilliant auditory, including nearly all the foreign diplomatists. His remarks were entirely of a pacific character. He repeated that Great Britain was desirous of abandoning the Mosquito protectorate—that she had already conceded several important points in order to settle the difficulties that have grown up with regard to Central America—that it is of vital interest to the English, to the commercial and manufacturing classes especially, to preserve amicable relations with America, and for that reason, if for no other, their rulers would never again consent to break the bonds of friendship. With regard to the acquisition of territory—the expansion of the republic—Mr. Everett said he was proud of its increasing strength. President Pierce was handsomely complimented for the foreign appointments thus far made; and Mr. Everett hoped that he would exhibit equal discrimination in selecting a minister to Central America, a mission at this time of far greater importance than one to any court in Europe.

The ratification of the copyright treaty is not expected to take place this session. It requires the vote of two-thirds of the Senate to make it law. The opponents of the measure, or the amount of business to be transacted by the Senate before the close of the Session, may be the cause of the postponement of the ratification.

Intelligence from Grey Town is not very distinct. Preparations were being made for the demolition of several houses built by the Americans on land belonging to the government of Mosquito. Notice had been given to the occupiers that if not vacated and given up by the 11th, the work of destruction would ensue, the agent of the Vanderbilt company having been heard to express his determination to shoot the first man who landed on the disputed territory. He has been brought before the magistrates, and compelled to give security to the amount of 7,000 dollars for his good behaviour. A corps of artillery was being organized, and guns mounted. Her Majesty's steamer "Geyser," was said to be cruising in the neighbourhood, and would in all probability arrive in time to watch the proceedings.

From the city of Mexico we have advices to the 3rd, and from Vera Cruz to the 6th, ult. The revolution had taken a positive direction. General Santa Anna had secured the votes of a large majority of the states as President of the Republic, with unlimited powers for one year, and was expected by the April packet. The country is, in other respects, pretty quiet.

Santa Anna, his wife, and daughter, accompanied by two deputies, arrived at St. Thomas from Carthagena, on the 16th of March, and sailed for Vera Cruz on the 20th of March. A grand entertainment was given to Santa Anna and suite, by the Mexican Consul, previous to their departure.

The principal news by the West India mail, which arrived at Southampton on Saturday, is the subsidence of the yellow fever. At Tobago, the fearful scourge "was disappearing;" at St. Vincent, "had abated." Barbadoes was reported quite healthy, and though a great number of foreigners have been carried off by it in the preceding three months at Panama, not a single case was known for fifteen days. The disease had also disappeared from St. Domingo.

The Jamaica Legislature was still in session. A proposition to impose an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent., instead of the former impost of 4 per cent., on dry goods, had given very general dissatisfaction among the mercantile community. A bill to reduce the expenditure of the colony by £62,500 had also passed the Assembly. It was fully expected that the bill would be almost unanimously rejected by the Council, in which case it was supposed that the popular branch would pass a resolution refusing to raise any supplies. This would be followed by a short prorogation. On reassembling, the same resolution, or one similar to it, would be, probably, passed. This would leave the Governor no alternative but to dissolve the Assembly, and appeal to the constituency. Should this be done, it is pretty certain that the new House will be imbued with retrenchment principles to at least as great an extent as its predecessor.—Mr. Phineas Abraham, of the mercantile firm of P. Abraham and Co., Falmouth, had returned to the island from this country, for the purpose of carrying into operation the new method of manufacturing sugar invented by Mr. Brandeis. A bill to grant Mr. Brandeis a patent for his invention had been introduced into the Assembly, and passed its preliminary stages.

Havana advices of the 15th ult., state that a large number of slaves had recently been landed on the island. The British Consul-General immediately

directed a communication to the authorities, stating that he was cognisant of the landing; but the advices do not state whether it had been answered. The "Vestal" and "Buzzard" were actively employed for the suppression of the trade; but, on so wide a field, they can do comparatively nothing.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Since our last number the Indian mail has arrived. The report of the revolt at Ava is confirmed; that of the King's death is contradicted. He was besieged in his palace by Prince Memdoon, his younger brother. The King had only a garrison of 300 men, while the Prince had with him "the whole army." While General Godwin was at Meaday, a town above Prome, an embassy, consisting of two Burmese chiefs, an Austrian and Italian missionary, Burmese prisoners on parole, waited on the General, on behalf of Prince Memdoon, asking for peace. They stated that Ava and Utamerapoo had both been burnt; that the King could not hold out any longer; that the Burmese, from highest to lowest, were heartily sick of the war, and would gladly see matters amicably settled; and that as soon as Prince Memdoon has established himself on the throne he will conclude a treaty of peace. The emissaries were informed that if Prince Memdoon would send down persons properly accredited, General Godwin would be happy to hear what they had to say; but they had better be quick, or else a British force would one day appear at Ava. And with that answer the embassy withdrew. This took place before the 31st January; on which day General Godwin returned to Prome, having left a garrison at Meaday. It is remarked that the Governor-General embarked at Calcutta for Rangoon on the 18th February.

The military accounts tell a varied story of disaster and success. On the 16th January, Captain Lambert led an expedition against Moer Toora, a robber chief who held an island near Donabew, and was repulsed with a loss of twelve killed and wounded. To retrieve this failure, a second expedition, under Captain Granville Losh, was despatched to Donabew. It consisted of 350 Sepoys and 140 seamen and marines. It arrived at Donabew on the 1st February; and on the 3rd, after a hard march, the guides told Captain Loch they were in front of an outpost of the enemy. The jungle was very dense, and only two men could walk abreast. Suddenly a tremendous fire was opened on the forces from an unseen foe; Captain Loch waved his sword, and was about to lead his men forwards, when he fell, shot dead. The force was driven back, with the loss of its commander, and Lieutenant Kennedy, and 57 officers and men killed and wounded. The Sepoys behaved remarkably well, and covered the retreat. When the mail left Rangoon, Captain Tarleton was about to proceed with a strong force to avenge the fate of his shipmates. Captain Loch was a very brave, able, and promising officer.

It appears that the reported repulse of General Steel was without foundation: on the contrary, he had occupied the strong places in Pegu without opposition, the Burmese, in obedience to orders, retiring upon Ava, thus clearing the province of Pegu. Meanwhile, Captain Fytche, Deputy-Commissioner of Bassein, and Captain Rennie, of the Indian Navy, had, about the end of January, performed gallant service in clearing the province of Burmese. They had 2,000 native auxiliaries, eighty Europeans, and four boat-guns. The Burmese General retreated slowly before them. On the 28th January, Captain Fytche, learning he was only a few miles ahead, got on his front by a night march, formed an ambush across the road, and surprised him with a volley and a bayonet charge before daylight. The result was the utter rout of the Burmese, and the complete clearing of the province.

A dreadful fire is reported to have desolated Rangoon.

It is stated that a civil war had broken out at Bahawalpore, on the Indus; a kind of war of succession, arising out of the death of the late ruler, and requiring British interference. Hyderabad and Oude are described as rapidly approaching desolation: but this news has no novelty.

Intelligence from China represents the rebels as rapidly gaining ground, with Nankin as the goal of their hopes.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Madame Goldschmidt has taken a country house a few miles from Dresden for the summer months.

Eighty political refugees have been shipped from Genoa to America.

A Melbourne letter says:—"The town is full of Jews; every shop, almost, belongs to them—all the gold shops, brokers, linendrapers; in fact, it is a town of Jews."

An article in the *Presse*, headed "La Paix Affermie," contains the rather startling suggestion, considering its title, that the way to extinguish the last and only real danger of war in Europe would be for France and England to destroy the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

THE MADIAI will probably remain in the south of France, or at Nice, until Francisco's health is re-established. They will then proceed to Geneva for retirement and repose. They have been visited at Marsailles by the British consul and almost all the English residents in that city. Their hotel is constantly crowded with sympathizing visitors. They have been twice or thrice to the French Protestant Church, but have been compelled to discontinue their attendance in consequence of the effect of their appearance in the midst of a large congregation. They are under the care of a judicious doctor, who has merely placed them under a certain regimen of diet, &c.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.—Mr. Anderson, who is a

director of the Crystal Palace Company, as well as of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, has been inspecting Cleopatra's Needle, near Cairo, but is said to have come to the conclusion that it is not worth the trouble and expense of removing. It is so thoroughly defaced that its exhibition would only cause disappointment. The Obelisk at Luxor, which also was presented by Mehmet Ali to the British Government, is in a perfect state—vastly superior to the Needle, and Mr. Anderson, it is understood, intends to take some steps for obtaining it for the Crystal Palace.

BULL-FIGHTS IN FRANCE.—A scheme for naturalizing bull-fights à la mode d'Espagne, in Paris, which the lovers of new sensations confidently expected to see realized this year, has received a death-blow from an unexpected quarter. Torreadors, picadors, and bulls, were all engaged by the director of the Hippodrome, who had calculated on the patronage of the Empress for an entertainment which she frequently witnessed with delight at Madrid. Out of deference to Northern prejudices, it was announced in the programme that only bulls were to be killed, and that precautions would be taken to secure the torreadors from danger. But at the moment when the license was on the point of being granted, the Empress requested that the affair should not be suffered to proceed, as she would be sorry to be the occasion of introducing Spanish customs into France.

SINGULAR FUNERAL OF A SLAVE.—At a funeral of an aged and faithful slave, which recently took place at Lynchburg, Virginia, five hundred coloured persons attended. Nearly all of those were slaves who had been released from labour by their masters in order that they might pay the last tribute of respect to fidelity, honesty, and duty well discharged. In the procession there were also some dozen private carriages of the citizens, sent by their owners as a token of their respect to fidelity, however humble may have been the occupation in which it was exhibited.—*New York Courier.*

The Sultan of Borneo is dead, and is succeeded by Pangeran Moumein, who had long acted as Prime Minister. The legitimate heir is thus put aside; but as Moumein is very popular, it is most probable that peace will be maintained in Brunai during his lifetime.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe embarked at Trieste for Constantinople, on the 30th ult., in her Majesty's steamer "Fury."

The Theological Faculty of the University of Göttingen has conferred the doctor's degree upon the Chevalier Bunsen, Prussian ambassador at this court.

The American Government has consented to indemnify the owners of the French vessels which were lately seized in California.

M. SAFFI, the gallant colleague of M. Mazzini, has arrived in England, after passing to and fro through the ranks of his deadliest foes.

EMIGRATION NEWS.

The "Great Britain" screw steam ship arrived at Liverpool on Saturday. Her entry of the Mersey was quite an event—thousands occupying the quays and pierheads to give her a welcome. She has brought 260 passengers, and gold-dust of the value of about £550,000 on freight. In addition to the gold-dust on freight, there is a large amount (£60,000) in the hands of passengers. One brought £15,000, made in a public-house in Melbourne. Two others £30,000, made by keeping a circus. A carter brought home £2,000, and one man on board had a nugget of pure gold, weighing 8lbs., which he picked up himself. With respect to the passage of the Great Britain, it has been performed under peculiarly adverse circumstances—an insufficient supply of coal throughout. At no time during the trip have more than four boilers been in use, in place of six, and yet, notwithstanding that disadvantage, she could, without the aid of canvas, steam upwards of 200 miles per day. Her passage from Melbourne, including detention, is eighty-six days, but, deducting detention, only seventy-two days. The highest rate of sailing on any one day was 248 miles, and the lowest 100. The total distance sailed over, as per log, is 14,688 miles, which gives an average speed for the seventy-two days of 204 miles per day. The passengers speak in the highest terms of the qualities of the ship, and also of the courteous and gentlemanly conduct of the commander and officers towards them. It is the intention of the owners of the "Great Britain" to despatch her again to Australia in a short time.

In New York sixteen vessels are preparing to leave for Australia.

The Government Emigration Commissioners have just issued a notice that all Government emigrants will be required to sign a written agreement, that if they go to the gold-fields, or quit the colony within four years after landing, they must pay to the Colonial Government a proportionate part of their passage-money, at the rate of £4 per adult for each year wanting to complete four years from landing.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week have been more numerous than ever, and have included vessels of all classes. They consisted of eight to Port Phillip, with an aggregate burden of 2,678 tons; five to Sydney, with an aggregate burden of 2,932 tons; two to Adelaide, with an aggregate burden of 1,144 tons; one to Hobart-town, of 342 tons; and one to Swan River (in ballast), of 655 tons. Their total capacity was consequently 7,751 tons. Large shipments are still made of manufactured goods and general merchandise, but rates of freight show a further tendency to decline.

The ship "Coromandel" left Southampton on Saturday, with nearly 300 emigrants, for Van Diemen's Land; she also took out a ship mail, which contained nearly 7,000 newspapers.

A crowded meeting took place on Saturday evening, at the Lecture-hall, Fair-street, Horselydown, to hear an address from Mrs. Chisholm, on the subject of emigration, which was delivered, gratis, at the request of the committee of the Bermondsey and Horselydown Mutual Improvement Association. Not less than 400 persons were present, including a great number of females. Mrs. Chisholm was loudly applauded on taking her seat on the platform. She gave a useful and practical address of about an hour in length, full of good advice to intending emigrants. Among other things she said:—

"In the course of a few months she hoped to be in the colony, and to assist, to the utmost of her power, in stimulating the efforts now making there on behalf of friends in England. In Australia there were no appeals to charity; she never saw a beggar all the time she was there [cheers]. They had no trade societies, for they were not needed; the workman, in youth, was able to earn a competence for old age [cheers]. To those who were sending out their sons, she would recommend not to send the wildest or the worst first, but rather the best, and one with some spirit, who would not be afraid of 'roughing it,' as it was called [hear]. She would have no fear of roughing it if she were landed in Australia, with a family of children at her back [cheers]. Many were alarmed at the accounts of robbery and violence; but where did the thieves come from? [hear, hear.] There were no difficulties there which any woman present might not meet; in fact, she found that women often met difficulties better than men. Recently, she was travelling in a first-class railway carriage, with five gentlemen; two of them had smelling-bottles [great laughter]. One was offered to her; but she had an utter contempt for such things. She wished to have had these persons in the bush; no doubt they would have written some doleful letters home [great laughter]. She feared there was a great deterioration in the men of England; whether it arose from insufficient food, or from the depression which fell upon them early in life, she could not determine [hear, hear]. She would not recommend married men to go out alone, with the idea of preparing homes for their wives. It must be admitted they were not very successful in this object; single men, who were expecting the girls to follow them did far better [cheers]."

Mrs. Chisholm then stated the hours and days at which she should be happy to give information to emigrants at her residence. She was loudly cheered on resuming her seat. During the whole of her address the room was crowded to suffocation, and the windows, which were thrown wide open, were blocked up by those who could not obtain admission to the room. A very cordial vote of thanks to Mrs. Chisholm was carried.

Accounts from Ireland bring the unprecedented complaint of a scarcity of hands to till the soil. Already, wages have advanced to a scale hitherto undreamt of by the peasantry, and in some instances offers to triple, and even quadruple, the ordinary rates have failed to satisfy the demands of the labourers, or induce them to remain at home and give the mother country another trial before joining in the universal "rush" across the two great oceans. The *Tuam Herald* of Saturday says, that "workmen who heretofore were glad to get from 8d. to 10d. per diem, will not labour now under 1s. to 1s. 3d., and in some places 1s. 6d." The *Cork Constitution* states that the rage for emigration from that port continues, not only to Australia, but also to the United States and Canada; and that there was a general demand for advanced wages. The *Limerick Examiner* says,—"The labourers are deserting the fields; the farmers are abandoning the homesteads; the tradesmen are fleeing from the bench and the workshop; the Catholic churches are half empty upon the Sundays; the whole land wears an air of depopulation and abandonment, not less painful to witness than disastrous in its results to all classes in the country."

THE PEACE QUESTION.—On Saturday, at the Marylebone Vestry, Mr. James Bell, M.P., moved that a numerously signed memorial, praying the use of the Court-house for a public meeting to petition her Majesty to exercise her influence to prevent the further hostile occupation of the Roman States by France and Austria, be granted. As a friend of peace he heartily supported the prayer of the memorial, which it would be a disgrace to the parish to refuse. Mr. Swaine seconded the motion, also as a friend of peace. Mr. Northaw Laurie had no objection to the ratepayers having the use of the Court-house, for it was their undoubted right. Still he firmly believed that if the peace of Europe was endangered by any party it was by the Peace Society, and not the war party. In granting the use of the court the Vestry should not express any opinion one way or the other, upon the subject. A recent example proved how public opinion could be distorted abroad. Certain parties calling themselves the bankers and merchants of London, by managing some hole and corner proceedings, deputed themselves to France, but under circumstances of grave suspicion that the journey was, in fact, connected with French railways. Mr. Nicholas: The people of London knew nothing about the meeting or the deputation alluded to until a long list of names appeared in the newspapers. But many who signed the list were made a cat's-paw, and were wholly ignorant of the object of its originators. As regarded the memorial before the board he was glad to find that the ratepayers had the spirit to express boldly their opinions. Sir P. Laurie: It was a hole-and-corner meeting. Mr. Swaine: It must have been a large hole and corner meeting that reckoned 4,000. Mr. D'Iffanger, sen., supported the memorial. Mr. Rowe moved, and Mr. Hesselton seconded the next business, which was lost, and the original motion carried.

DINNER TO SIR W. MOLESWORTH.

The return of Sir W. Molesworth at the last Southwark election was celebrated by a public dinner at the Bridge House Hotel, on Thursday last. About 300 gentlemen, including the other M.P. for the borough (Mr. Pellatt), the High Bailiff, and many of the leading constituents, were present. Sir Alexander Cockburn, Mr. Moffatt, M.P., and Mr. Oliveira, M.P., were invited guests. Dr. Challice, the Chairman, proposed the health of Sir William Molesworth, "not only as a Cabinet but as a Radical Minister."

Sir William warmly acknowledged the toast; following up his thanks by a retrospective speech on the works of the Aberdeen Cabinet. He began with Colonial policy; touched on the Jew Bill, intended to remove "an odious relic of bigotry and intolerance;" pointed out that the measures taken by Government "to render this Government unassailable, by improving our defences," had received the "most decided approbation of the House of Commons;" spoke on the refugee question, trusting that this country will "long continue to be an asylum for men of every political faith,"—who, however, must abstain from intrigues and attempts to disturb the tranquillity of other countries; and in strong terms characterised as hideous and loathsome the excesses of every kind and sort that disgraced the last general election. "A remedy must be found and supplied, and a potent one it must be. A new Reform Bill, the disfranchisement of the corrupt constituencies, and, in my opinion, the ballot, are wanted." Among the prospective questions, he mentioned the Budget, Education, and India; and he hoped that the measures on these subjects would give satisfaction to their friends and supporters. The views expressed by Sir William on the Colonial policy of Ministers are very gratifying:—

The Free-trade question having been settled before Christmas, her Majesty's Ministers "were able to turn their attention, in the first instance, to the affairs of our remoter dependencies; and they commenced their Parliamentary labours by bringing in a measure of much importance to the greatest of our colonies—a measure of which I had given notice before the resignation of the late Government. I refer to the bill with regard to the Clergy Reserves of Canada. The object of that bill is to empower the Legislature of Canada to deal with the local question of church establishments in that colony. Two years ago, the Legislature of that great colony, which contains nearly 2,000,000 of inhabitants, addressed the Crown to submit to Parliament a bill similar to that now before the House of Commons. The Government of my noble friend, Lord John Russell, promised to do so, and were about to do so when they quitted office. The late Government, partly animated by old and not very friendly feelings towards Canada, determined to set at naught the wishes of the Canadian Legislature, and refused to fulfil the promises of their predecessors. It was the first duty of the present Government—and an agreeable one it was—to redeem those pledges, and to apply to Canada the great, the true, and all-important rule of Colonial policy—namely, that all questions which affect exclusively the local interests of a colony possessing representative institutions shall be dealt with by the local Legislature [cheers]. That rule should, in my opinion, form the basis of our system of colonial government. The strict adherence to it would, more than anything else, tend to strengthen and consolidate our vast colonial empire, which now contains every climate of the earth—which is capable of producing every commodity that is useful, or agreeable, or beneficial to man—which is in the act of being rapidly peopled by myriads of our race, speaking our language, with wants, feelings, and tastes similar to our own—anxious to exchange the produce of their new homes for the creations of our unrivalled skill and manufacturing industry—willing to carry on with us an immense and increasing, and a mutually beneficial commerce, but like true Englishmen, desiring to have the management of their local affairs, and to possess Anglo-Saxon institutions [cheers]. With such institutions the colonists would long continue to be loyal and devoted subjects of the British Crown. Therefore, to give them such institutions would be the great object of the Colonial policy of this country, and is the great object of the Colonial policy of her Majesty's present ministers, and especially of my noble friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is a sincere, zealous, and determined Colonial reformer [cheers]. One of the first official acts of my noble friend was to frame, with the cordial approbation of his colleagues, a constitution for the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. A constitution ought to have been given to that colony at least eight years ago; but Lord Derby, who was then Secretary of State for the Colonies, refused to comply with the wishes and entreaties of the Governor of the Cape. And when Lord Derby's late Government came into power, they raised every obstacle and discovered every difficulty in the way of granting free institutions to South Africa. But my noble friend's energy soon removed every one of those obstacles, and overcame every one of those difficulties; and an order in Council has lately been sent to the Cape conferring a most liberal constitution upon that Colony, from which I anticipate the happiest consequences [cheers]. In accordance also with the same true principles of Colonial policy, my noble friend has complied with the prayers of the petitions which have been addressed to the Crown and Parliament by the Legislatures of the four great colonies of Australia, and, by abolishing transportation to Van Diemen's Land, has put a stop to the sending of convicts to the Gold-fields of Australia, and to the rewarding of our criminals by a passage free of expense to the Diggings [hear, hear]. Gentlemen, I do rejoice at the abolition of transportation to these Colonies, because, sixteen years ago, I was chairman of a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the subject of transportation, and those inquiries convinced me that transportation to the great Colonies of Australia ought to be abolished; and for sixteen years I have done my best to bring about a result the accomplishment of which, I am glad to say, has been one of the first acts of the present Government [cheers].

Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Attorney-General, acknowledged "the House of Commons;" and Mr. Apsley Pellatt, responding to a toast in honour of

Southwark, dwelt strongly on the necessity of providing the borough with municipal institutions of her own.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

The ninety-fifth anniversary festival of this excellent charity was celebrated at the London Tavern on Wednesday last. There was a full attendance. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. Pellatt, M.P., Mr. Oliveira, M.P., T. M. Coombs, Esq., the treasurer, T. P. Warren, Esq., Sir James Tyler, T. Chatteris, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Harris, and Messrs. Brock, Edwards, Nunn, Wood, &c.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toast, his lordship proposed, "Prosperity to the Orphan Working School;" and, in the course of a very earnest address on behalf of the charity, took occasion to state that the charity was founded in May, 1758, for the support of twenty boys, to whom were soon added twenty girls. In 1773 a new school was opened in the City-road for seventy children, and continued there until 1847, when the present building at Haverstock-hill was opened, and received 153 children. The present number of recipients of the charity was 241, and 25 are to be elected next month, making a total of 266. He also stated that children were received from all denominations, and from every part of the United Kingdom. Children were now in the schools born in the South Seas, Jamaica, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and in nearly every part of the United Kingdom. It was never asked of what religious denomination were their parents, but simply, were the children orphans? Were they objects of compassion? Children were received from seven until eleven years of age. They remained until fourteen or fifteen, and then, as far as was practicable, they were placed out as apprentices or servants, with suitable outfits, to the boys of the value of £5, to the girls of the value of £3 3s., and for the seven following years they were encouraged by rewards from 5s. to 21s., if their employers certified their conduct to be satisfactory. The education was upon the plan of the British and Foreign School Society, with such improvements as were to be found in any or every other system. The elder girls took their rotation in the house and in the laundry to fit them for service. By the fundamental rule of the charity the children must attend a place of worship among Protestant Dissenters, but beyond that there was nothing in the school or the education by which you would understand anything of sectarianism. No catechism of any denomination was allowed to be used in the schools. The committee took care to select pious and well-qualified teachers. The children were treated with paternal kindness, and nothing was wanting to minister to their health and comfort. Some of the old scholars, he was happy to say, had testified their appreciation of the benefits they had received by liberal contributions to the friends of the charity. He (the Chairman) then stated that the ordinary receipts during the last year were £4,811 2s. 4d., and the expenditure, £4,911 14s. 5d., leaving a deficiency of £180 12s. 1d. His lordship stated that £1,000 was wanted, and he hoped it would be obtained on the present occasion.

In the course of the evening the children—to the number of 171 boys and 86 girls, 258 in all—were conducted into the room, and their neat and healthful appearance excited general remark and commendation. The Lord Mayor shook hands all round. They subsequently sang a hymn composed by Cherubini—"Like as a father pitieth his children"—with great effect. Before their departure, the Lord Mayor addressed to them a few words of kindly counsel appropriate to the occasion. He pointed out to them the advantages they possessed in this institution, contrasted with the adverse circumstances in which other children, not so fortunate, were placed, and illustrated his remarks with examples from his own experience at the City Police-court.

Addresses were delivered in the course of the evening by Mr. Pellatt, M.P., Mr. Oliveira, M.P., T. M. Coombs, Esq., the Rev. W. Brock, Dr. Bennett, one of the medical officers, and other gentlemen. It was stated that the Queen had availed herself of her life-nomination by appointing the child of a poor Dissenting minister; and that a soldier who had been brought up in the institution had made a considerable donation to its funds. The subscriptions during the evening amounted to about £700, and the earnestness with which the claims of the charity were advocated by the several speakers who proposed or responded to the different toasts, was fully reciprocated by the company assembled. Mr. Genge and other professional singers officiated on the occasion.

A FEVER-SHIP.—The "Agamemnon," 91, screw line-of-battle ship, has been lying at Portsmouth since January, infected with a malignant fever. Her crew consists of 1,000 men; of whom, say official reports, 300 are "down with the fever," and the disease is on the increase. Nothing had been done up to Wednesday, except "turning the crew into a hulk, lashing that hulk to the infected ship, or *vice versa*, and fumigating her." Sir William Burnett, arrived on Wednesday to institute an inquiry; and he ordered that accommodation should be found in Haslar Hospital for some of the infected men. Meanwhile, Portsmouth harbour is crowded with shipping, and it is feared the infection will spread.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT DIXONFOLD.—Mr. Caratti, the Greek merchant who was so seriously injured by the Dixonfold collision, claims pecuniary compensation from the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company to the extent of 20,000. Other claims are also raised; the destruction of property was great; and the shareholders are likely to pay dearly for the economy of the directors.

WRECKED IN SIGHT OF PORT.

The Aberdeen and London iron steamer, "Duke of Sutherland," arrived from the Thames, off Aberdeen, on Friday afternoon. There was a heavy sea running on the bar at the entry of the harbour at the time. The pier, which is of granite, and extends about half a mile into the sea, terminating in a shoaling which rounds off in a ledge of boulder rocks, affords shelter from the north, but with the wind as it was on Friday tends to increase the current in the Channel. The harbourmaster hoisted his flag at half tide, which was the signal that the steamer might come in, and as a sailing vessel of a low draught of water entered safely, there was no fear for the "Duke's" crossing the bar. But just as the steamer crossed, the current from the river Dee took her on the larboard bow, and threw her head northwards, so that for a time she was steaming right on to the end of the pier. The engines were backed, but scarcely had the vessel got stern way when a heavy sea struck her on the quarter, and hove her right on to the rocks by the breakwater of the pier. In ten minutes the water was three feet deep in the engineroom, and all hope of saving the ship was abandoned. The waves now made a clean breach over her, and she lay broadside on, with her bow to the south.

Captain Howling ordered the lifeboats to be lowered. One of them was speedily in the water, and seven men and women got into it, under the charge of the mate. Unfortunately, the rope by which the boat was held to the vessel slipped, and she was carried away without getting any more on board, and rode gallantly over the heavy surges to the beach, where all were safely landed. The second boat was stove by a heavy sea and rendered useless. The lifeboat on shore was by this time manned, and made the vessel with much difficulty, but receiving damage in her upper works while alongside the steamer, a limited number of the passengers only could be taken off. With these she was pulled ashore, and made the beach in safety.

The steamer now rolled dreadfully; and, about an hour after she struck, the forepart broke off with a tremendous crash, and was instantly broken up. The passengers, however, who were still on board had by this time clustered around the larboard paddle-box, the ship a-midships having sunk down solidly on the rocks. To relieve them, the harbour-master and others ran to the lighthouse, at the upper end of the pier, for Dennett's rockets with the life lines; but the key of the apartment in which they were placed could not be found. Mr. William Hall then broke open the door, and the rockets and lines were got down to the breakwater, when it was found that the shot was useless. A man then ran to the nearest shop, half a mile off, for a pennyworth of powder, but when he returned no one present could fire the rocket. Most providentially, one of the officers of her Majesty's ship "Acher," at present in the port, appeared at this juncture, and, with the utmost dexterity, sent a line over the wreck. With this the crew got off the pier hawser; and, fastening it well, those in charge of it on shore tightened it up. But then it was found they had no cradle. In this emergency a temporary cradle was made from one of the boxes which had floated from the wreck, and this, with rope "hitches" instead of rings, was run out to the steamer, and one passenger was brought ashore. It was evident, however, that the box-cradle was not safe, and in place of it slings were made, by which several passengers were suspended from the hawser by the waist, and saved. The captain all this time was managing all on board with great coolness and self-possession; but, in his endeavours to save a female passenger who got entangled in the netting of the poop, he was hurt, and, while warping soon after to relieve a passenger, who was hung up in the slings by one of the hitches being jammed, he was thrown off his balance, fell into the water, and was drowned. So near was the wreck to the pier at this time, that the captain's brother, thinking that he was attempting to warp the shore, called on him to return.

The lifeboat being unable to make way through the breakers again six men rashly manned a salmon coble and put off to the wreck. They got safely through the breakers, and succeeded in taking off two of the crew or passengers, but in returning to the shore the boat got to leeward, and shipping a heavy sea foundered, and five of the men were drowned. The one who was saved floated ashore on a lifebuoy or a piece of loose timber. One of those drowned was brother-in-law to the captain, and second mate of the steamer, who had first come ashore in the life-boat, and in his anxiety to save others, thus, after all, lost his own life.

The stern part of the steamer now broke off by the engine-room and was scattered in a thousand pieces. A lady passenger, who was holding by the netting, was swept away, and the engineer, Mr. Fyfe, who threw himself overboard on a lifebuoy, got entangled among the stakes of some salmon nets, and was drowned. Several of the passengers were about this time washed overboard, and also perished.

The steward of the steamer, "Duncan Christie," who remained to the very last, acted nobly after the captain was lost. He put the female passengers into the slings, and was mainly instrumental in rescuing fifteen persons who were thus saved. He refused to leave the vessel so long as there was a person on board to whom he could be of any service, and slung himself last of all under the warp, and was got ashore at half-past seven o'clock. The funnel of the steamer fell at dusk, and by eight o'clock the paddlewheel was all that remained of this fine vessel. Two bodies only have been found. It is believed that twenty have perished, besides those who were in the coble. The ship was insured for half her value, and the cargo is valued at £20,000.

Ireland.

THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.—The total amount for payments out of the proceeds of estates already sold in the Encumbered Estates Court has reached the high figure of £4,648,305 6s. 1d. Of this sum nearly £17,000 were paid last week.

AN UNPLEASANT CONTEST between the authorities of Queen's College, Cork, has been brought to light. The Vice-President and Council of the College charge the President with a despotic use of his authority. He will not attend the deliberations of the Council, yet he claims and exercises an unqualified veto on their resolutions; he insists that he alone is authorized to carry on the correspondence of the College, and he draws it up without any communication with the Council. The Vice-President and his colleagues have embodied their complaint in a memorial to the Queen; and they allege that the dispute for authority endangers the institution itself.

SMITH O'BRIEN AND THE DISTURBANCE OF 1848.—In an address from Smith O'Brien to the nobility, clergy, members of Parliament, corporate bodies, and gentlemen, who have memorialized in favour of the Irish state prisoners now living in penal exile in Van Dieman's Land, that gentleman says:—

To you, my lords and gentlemen, I have no hesitation in admitting that the effort which I made in 1848 to excite an insurrection in Ireland was rash and inexpedient. Events proved that I had miscalculated the chances of success. I regret that effort, not so much on account of the consequences which it has entailed upon myself, as because I believe it to have been disastrous to my country; but until my sentiments of patriotic duty shall undergo such a change as I do not now contemplate, I never can be brought to express of it contrition as for a crime.

COLLISION IN ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL.—The "Minerva" steamer, on her voyage from Liverpool to Belfast, yesterday week, when some miles north of the Calf of Man, came into collision with a ship, which immediately sank; all on board must have perished, and nothing was found even to denote what vessel had disappeared. There has been an inquiry into the event before the Belfast magistrates. On one important point, all the witnesses concurred, and that, as usual, was the state of the steamer's boats. The boats of the steamer were in requisition to pick up the passengers of the ill-fated vessel. Of course it was a question of minutes, and of course these minutes were past before the boats could be got down. The first witness deposes:—"Instead of the boats being in a proper state for lowering, the crew were only then preparing them for being lowered;" the second, "the boat was made so fast that they could not get it cleared;" the third, "the sailors freed the boat with difficulty after a length of time;" the fourth, a favourable witness, "had crossed the Channel a hundred times, and must say there is not sufficient care taken to have the boats fit to be lowered immediately." The result of the inquiry was, that the captain was required to give bail to appear when called—himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each; the mate to give bail—himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each; and the two look-out men, themselves in £20 each, and two sureties in £10 each.

COTTON FROM THE AFRICAN COAST.—Mr. James Boyd, a gentleman well versed in the subject of cotton-growing, has been sent out to Cape Coast Castle, in the "Forerunner" steamer, by an eminent firm, to report on the prospects of growing cotton in Western and Southern Africa. It is hoped that the chiefs may be induced to employ their people in cultivating cotton in those districts where the slave-trade has been nearly extinguished.

A GREAT SPECULATION.—Barnum, the great American speculator, has just made a startling proposition at a Temperance meeting in New York. The following is an extract from his speech:—"He estimated that Intemperance, the giant curse of the land, was the cause of an annual expenditure or loss of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars in this nation. In this city he estimated that there were 7,000 grog-shops, and allowing that the expenditure in each averaged 10 dollars per day, the aggregate, in one year's time, would be 25,550,000 dollars, besides the wholesale business. He offered, if the city would give him that sum, and stop liquor-selling one year, to pay all the city taxes, amounting to about four million; send every child to a good school, present every family with a library of 100 good books, three barrels of flour, and a silk dress to every female, old or young, a suit of broadcloth to every male citizen, old or young, and an admission each to the Museum."

A WIFE FOR THE DIGGINGS.—George Bartlett, a hawker, bound for the diggings, made an offer of his hand to some young women in Cheverell, Wilts, none of whom would have him. He therefore went to the union-workhouse in Devizes, and "popped the question" to Sarah Ann Underwood, offering to make her a good husband, and be a father to her child. He pleaded hard and long, but in vain. So, repairing to the matron of the house, he asked her if any of the female paupers wanted a husband. She said she would inquire, and entering the women's day room, shouted out, "Here's a man wants a wife: will any of you have him?" A dozen voices answered "Aye!" but an Amazonian spinster of six feet, with a child in her arms, pushed aside all competitors, and came to the front, crying, "Where is he? let's have a look at him!" Casting a critical eye upon him, she was satisfied, and said, "Oh! I'll take him!" He saw at a glance that any guarantee to be a good husband to such a Hercules, or a protector to her child, would be superfluous. No words therefore were wasted. He placed himself under her wing, and off they went together—for the diggings.

Postscript.

Wednesday, April 6.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Lords sat but for a short time last evening. The Bill in Error Bill was read a third time and passed, on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL. The Land Improvements (Ireland) Bill was read a second time on the motion of Lord CANNING. A conference was appointed with the Commons, with a view to an address to the Crown for a commission of inquiry into the proceedings at the late Hull election.

In the House of Commons, Mr. W. PATTEN, in announcing that he found himself inadequate to the proper discharge of the duties of Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, expressed his grateful sense of the confidence which had been reposed in him by the House. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on the part of the present, and Mr. DISRAELI on the part of the late Government, expressed their appreciation of Mr. Patten's services.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. W. WILLIAMS, Sir J. GRAHAM said that, since January, a considerable number of desertions had taken place from the squadron on the home station, which were attributed to the unusually high rate of pay in the merchant service, and to the endeavours made to induce the men in the Royal Navy to accept this high pay, and desert. No perceptible increase of desertions had taken place since the case of flogging of a petty officer in the fleet referred to by Mr. Williams, which was in punishment of very gross insubordination on the part of that petty officer. He also stated that it had been the endeavour of the present Board of Admiralty to give a permanent character to the arrangements respecting promotion in the dockyards.

In reply to Mr. J. B. SMITH, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the subject of a decimal coinage being one of great delicacy and importance, it was the intention of the Government to concur in the proposal to refer it to a committee.

On the motion of Mr. CONDEN the evidence given before the Windsor Election Committee was ordered to be printed.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, Chairman of the Hull Election Committee, after reading the report of that committee, and reminding the House of the circumstances which had transpired during the inquiry, moved an address to her Majesty to appoint a commission of inquiry into the alleged corrupt practices in that borough. The motion, after a few remarks by Mr. WALPOLE and Mr. BANKES, was agreed to.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Mr. H. BROWN moved a resolution that, with reference to the great increase in the number of railway accidents, it is the duty of the Government to propose more effectual measures than now exist for securing the safety of travellers on railways. After anticipating and replying to objections, he referred to the comparative rarity of railway accidents in Scotland, where the law in regard to such accidents stood upon a different footing, and observed that what was wanted in England was a public prosecutor, as in Scotland, as well as a tribunal of reference. He enlarged upon the deficiency on the lines of necessary precautions to prevent accidents, and upon the want of will or power on the part of the Board of Trade to enforce the recommendations and suggestions of its own officers, in spite of the verdicts of inquests, and insisted that it was quite time for the House to interfere, and, if required, to arm the Board of Trade with further powers.

The motion was seconded by Mr. FRENCH.

Mr. CARDWELL acknowledged the extreme importance of this subject; but the late Government, he observed, with good judgment, had determined that a most searching inquiry should be made, and the committee had taken the utmost pains to sift the whole question as to the management of railways. Persons most competent to give an opinion had been examined; very comprehensive evidence respecting railway accidents had been already laid on the table of the House; particular testimony had been taken in respect to communication between guards and drivers; and inquiries had been instituted as to the regulations of foreign railways. Under these circumstances, he thought it desirable that the House, having appointed a committee, should wait for its report before it took any step. He recommended Mr. Brown not to press an abstract resolution, or he should feel it to be his duty to move the previous question.

Considerable discussion followed. Mr. J. MACGREGOR thought railway boards had done their best to prevent accidents. Mr. D. WADDINGTON knew no instance in which a suggestion from the Board of Trade had not been adopted by railway directors as a law. He would leave the matter in the hands of the Government. Mr. LAING deprecated Government interference with railways, and insisted that, considering the multiplicity of trains and the high rate of speed on English railways, the casualties were remarkably few.

Mr. BROWN withdrew his motion.

Mr. GOULBURN moved for leave to bring in a bill for the future regulation and permanent endowment of the College of Christ, in Brecon, stating briefly its object, but deferring an explanation of the details until the bill was introduced. After a short discussion, in which Mr. HUME, Sir B. HALL, Mr. AGLIONBY, and Mr. GOULBURN shared, leave was given.

THE WINE DUTIES.

Mr. OLIVEIRA moved a resolution, that the House will resolve itself into a committee to consider the import duties upon wine, with a view to reducing them to a duty of 1s. per gallon—a measure which, he believed, would be not only beneficial to the community, but productive of a large amount of revenue. The

consumption of wine, he showed, had not kept pace with that of other articles, owing to the prohibitory character of the duty, the reduction of which was strongly desired throughout the country; and he denied that there would be any difficulty in extending the growth of wines adapted to the English taste. He admitted that there were financial and other difficulties in the way of the measure; but he suggested remedies, and he asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to view the question as one of Free-trade.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, having fixed an early day for declaring the intentions of the Government with respect to our finances, it would be a positive departure from his duty if he were now to make a partial statement. He admitted that it would be most desirable, if it were possible, to make a change in the duties upon wine; but the difficulties were pre-eminent. It would be absurd to make a trifling reduction; and those who expected that a large reduction would be reproductive, by stimulating consumption, must assume that, instead of 6,000,000 gallons of wine, the country would consume 36,000,000 gallons; and he did not think that the public taste could be revolutionized or modified in a day. The change proposed would involve a very large immediate sacrifice of revenue, and other articles of consumption preferred claims for relief equally strong.

Mr. MACGREGOR, Mr. MOFFATT, Mr. HUME, and Mr. DUNCAN spoke in favour of the object of the resolution, which Mr. OLIVEIRA ultimately withdrew.

Mr. BROWN moved for a new writ for the borough of Lancaster, which was ordered, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of Mr. THORNELY to delay it for a month.

The Combination of Workmen, and Sheriffs' Courts (Scotland) Bills, were read a second time, and the House adjourned.

CHURCH-RATES.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. R. PHILLIMORE gave notice that on that day fortnight he should move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the present mode of levying church-rates. Sir W. CLAY also gave notice that on the same day he should bring forward the motion, of which he had already given notice, for the entire abolition of church-rates. It would seem, therefore, that these two distinct plans are likely to be brought on together.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Numerous refusals of provincial functionaries to take the oath of fidelity to the Emperor, and their consequent dismissal, are recorded in the *Moniteur*.

The Bishop of Orleans is about to publish a pamphlet in favour of the Archbishop of Paris; and, in short, religious civil war is raging fiercely.

The earthquake on Friday night was not only felt at Havre and Caen, but also at Falaise, St. Lo, Alençon, Rennes, St. Brieux, and Nantes.

The following ominous intelligence comes from Vienna under date March 31st:—The refugee question is settled. The British Government has promised to keep a strict guard on the refugees, and to visit them with the full severity of the law whenever it should be proved that they have taken part in revolutionary intrigues.

The Zollverein treaty has been signed by all the Plenipotentiaries. The commercial treaty between Austria and Prussia has also received their adhesion.

THE CONDUCT OF RAJAH BROOKE.—A Commission is—it is stated—about to issue, under direction of the Foreign Office, to inquire into the conduct of Rajah Brooke, especially in reference to the charges against him so often urged on the attention of Parliament and the public by Mr. Hume. The investigation will, it is understood, take place at Singapore, where witnesses are to be examined.—*Daily News*.

CHURCH-RATES AT WISBECH.—There has lately been a church-rate foray in Wisbech, and among other parties who suffered distraint was Mr. George Dawbarn—from whom fourteen pounds worth of chairs were taken for a three and sixpenny rate. Prior, however, to the sale of the goods, some friends paid the rate—to the great annoyance of Mr. Dawbarn—who immediately subscribed £10 to the Anti-state-church Association and for local Anti-state-church purposes.

THE PEACE CONGRESS MOVEMENT.—IMPORTANT MEETING AT PORTSMOUTH.—On Monday night a crowded public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Portsmouth, was held in the Beneficial Societies Hall, Gosport. The reserved seats were largely occupied by ladies. George Rylands, Esq., occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Edmund Fry and Henry Vincent, on behalf of the Congress. Great efforts had been made to organize an opposition, by a portion of the press, but it completely failed. The good sense of the people earnestly sustained the deputation, even in this warlike place. A resolution approving of the principles and policy of the Peace Congress, and a petition to the House of Commons, were moved by Mr. Bilton. An amendment approving of our increased defences, and in favour of arming all the people, was moved by a Mr. Baker, amid the interruption and laughter of the meeting. The amendment was negatived, only seven hands being held up for it. The original resolution was carried with very loud applause, only seven hands voting against it. The meeting was largely attended by the dock-yard men. The petition to Parliament will be presented by Mr. Baring, the M.P. for the borough.—A meeting of a similar character has been held at Hastings. It was one of the most numerous ever held in the town.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, April 6.

We have a large supply of Wheat and Flour this week, and our Trade for all articles is very dull at Monday's rates.

DINNER TO SIR W. MOLESWORTH.

The return of Sir W. Molesworth at the last Southwark election was celebrated by a public dinner at the Bridge House Hotel, on Thursday last. About 300 gentlemen, including the other M.P. for the borough (Mr. Pellatt), the High Bailiff, and many of the leading constituents, were present. Sir Alexander Cockburn, Mr. Moffatt, M.P., and Mr. Oliveira, M.P., were invited guests. Dr. Challice, the Chairman, proposed the health of Sir William Molesworth, "not only as a Cabinet but as a Radical Minister."

Sir William warmly acknowledged the toast; following up his thanks by a retrospective speech on the works of the Aberdeen Cabinet. He began with Colonial policy; touched on the Jew Bill, intended to remove "an odious relic of bigotry and intolerance;" pointed out that the measures taken by Government "to render this Government unassailable, by improving our defences," had received the "most decided approbation of the House of Commons;" spoke on the refugee question, trusting that this country will "long continue to be an asylum for men of every political faith,"—who, however, must abstain from intrigues and attempts to disturb the tranquillity of other countries; and in strong terms characterised as hideous and loathsome the excesses of every kind and sort that disgraced the last general election. "A remedy must be found and supplied, and a potent one it must be. A new Reform Bill, the disfranchisement of the corrupt constituencies, and, in my opinion, the ballot, are wanted." Among the prospective questions, he mentioned the Budget, Education, and India; and he hoped that the measures on these subjects would give satisfaction to their friends and supporters. The views expressed by Sir William on the Colonial policy of Ministers are very gratifying:—

The Free-trade question having been settled before Christmas, her Majesty's Ministers "were able to turn their attention, in the first instance, to the affairs of our remotest dependencies; and they commenced their Parliamentary labours by bringing in a measure of much importance to the greatest of our colonies—a measure of which I had given notice before the resignation of the late Government. I refer to the bill with regard to the Clergy Reserves of Canada. The object of that bill is to empower the Legislature of Canada to deal with the local question of church establishments in that colony. Two years ago, the Legislature of that great colony, which contains nearly 2,000,000 of inhabitants, addressed the Crown to submit to Parliament a bill similar to that now before the House of Commons. The Government of my noble friend, Lord John Russell, promised to do so, and were about to do so when they quitted office. The late Government, partly animated by old and not very friendly feelings towards Canada, determined to set at naught the wishes of the Canadian Legislature, and refused to fulfil the promises of their predecessors. It was the first duty of the present Government—and an agreeable one it was—to redeem those pledges, and to apply to Canada the great, the true, and all-important rule of Colonial policy—namely, that all questions which affect exclusively the local interests of a colony possessing representative institutions shall be dealt with by the local Legislature [cheers]. That rule should, in my opinion, form the basis of our system of colonial government. The strict adherence to it would, more than anything else, tend to strengthen and consolidate our vast colonial empire, which now contains every climate of the earth—which is capable of producing every commodity that is useful, or agreeable, or beneficial to man—which is in the act of being rapidly peopled by myriads of our race, speaking our language, with wants, feelings, and tastes similar to our own—anxious to exchange the produce of their new homes for the creations of our unrivalled skill and manufacturing industry—willing to carry on with us an immense and increasing, and a mutually beneficial commerce, but like true Englishmen, desiring to have the management of their local affairs, and to possess Anglo-Saxon institutions [cheers]. With such institutions the colonists would long continue to be loyal and devoted subjects of the British Crown. Therefore, to give them such institutions would be the great object of the Colonial policy of this country, and is the great object of the Colonial policy of her Majesty's present ministers, and especially of my noble friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is a sincere, zealous, and determined Colonial reformer [cheers]. One of the first official acts of my noble friend was to frame, with the cordial approbation of his colleagues, a constitution for the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. A constitution ought to have been given to that colony at least eight years ago; but Lord Derby, who was then Secretary of State for the Colonies, refused to comply with the wishes and entreaties of the Governor of the Cape. And when Lord Derby's late Government came into power, they raised every obstacle and discovered every difficulty in the way of granting free institutions to South Africa. But my noble friend's energy soon removed every one of those obstacles, and overcame every one of those difficulties; and an order in Council has lately been sent to the Cape conferring a most liberal constitution upon that Colony, from which I anticipate the happiest consequences [cheers]. In accordance also with the same true principles of Colonial policy, my noble friend has complied with the prayers of the petitions which have been addressed to the Crown and Parliament by the Legislatures of the four great colonies of Australia, and, by abolishing transportation to Van Diemen's Land, has put a stop to the sending of convicts to the Gold-fields of Australia, and to the rewarding of our criminals by a passage free of expense to the Diggings [hear, hear]. Gentlemen, I do rejoice at the abolition of transportation to these Colonies, because, sixteen years ago, I was chairman of a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the subject of transportation, and those inquiries convinced me that transportation to the great Colonies of Australia ought to be abolished; and for sixteen years I have done my best to bring about a result the accomplishment of which, I am glad to say, has been one of the first acts of the present Government [cheers].

Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Attorney-General, acknowledged "the House of Commons;" and Mr. Apsley Pellatt, responding to a toast in honour of

Southwark, dwelt strongly on the necessity of providing the borough with municipal institutions of her own.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

The ninety-fifth anniversary festival of this excellent charity was celebrated at the London Tavern on Wednesday last. There was a full attendance. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. Pellatt, M.P., Mr. Oliveira, M.P., T. M. Coombs, Esq., the treasurer, T. P. Warren, Esq., Sir James Tyler, T. Chatteris, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Harris, and Messrs. Brock, Edwards, Nunn, Wood, &c.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toast, his lordship proposed, "Prosperity to the Orphan Working School;" and, in the course of a very earnest address on behalf of the charity, took occasion to state that the charity was founded in May, 1758, for the support of twenty boys, to whom were soon added twenty girls. In 1773 a new school was opened in the City-road for seventy children, and continued there until 1847, when the present building at Haverstock-hill was opened, and received 153 children. The present number of recipients of the charity was 241, and 25 are to be elected next month, making a total of 266. He also stated that children were received from all denominations, and from every part of the United Kingdom. Children were now in the schools born in the South Seas, Jamaica, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and in nearly every part of the United Kingdom. It was never asked of what religious denomination were their parents, but simply, were the children orphans? Were they objects of compassion? Children were received from seven until eleven years of age. They remained until fourteen or fifteen, and then, as far as was practicable, they were placed out as apprentices or servants, with suitable outfits, to the boys of the value of £5, to the girls of the value of £3 3s., and for the seven following years they were encouraged by rewards from 5s. to 21s., if their employers certified their conduct to be satisfactory. The education was upon the plan of the British and Foreign School Society, with such improvements as were to be found in any or every other system. The elder girls took their rotation in the house and in the laundry to fit them for service. By the fundamental rule of the charity the children must attend a place of worship among Protestant Dissenters, but beyond that there was nothing in the school or the education by which you would understand anything of sectarianism. No catechism of any denomination was allowed to be used in the schools. The committee took care to select pious and well-qualified teachers. The children were treated with paternal kindness, and nothing was wanting to minister to their health and comfort. Some of the old scholars, he was happy to say, had testified their appreciation of the benefits they had received by liberal contributions to the friends of the charity. He (the Chairman) then stated that the ordinary receipts during the last year were £4,811 2s. 4d., and the expenditure, £4,911 14s. 5d., leaving a deficiency of £180 12s. 1d. His lordship stated that £1,000 was wanted, and he hoped it would be obtained on the present occasion.

In the course of the evening the children—to the number of 171 boys and 86 girls, 258 in all—were conducted into the room, and their neat and healthful appearance excited general remark and commendation. The Lord Mayor shook hands all round. They subsequently sang a hymn composed by Cherubini—"Like as a father pitieth his children"—with great effect. Before their departure, the Lord Mayor addressed to them a few words of kindly counsel appropriate to the occasion. He pointed out to them the advantages they possessed in this institution, contrasted with the adverse circumstances in which other children, not so fortunate, were placed, and illustrated his remarks with examples from his own experience at the City Police-court.

Addresses were delivered in the course of the evening by Mr. Pellatt, M.P., Mr. Oliveira, M.P., T. M. Coombs, Esq., the Rev. W. Brock, Dr. Bennett, one of the medical officers, and other gentlemen. It was stated that the Queen had availed herself of her life-nomination by appointing the child of a poor Dissenting minister; and that a soldier who had been brought up in the institution had made a considerable donation to its funds. The subscriptions during the evening amounted to about £700, and the earnestness with which the claims of the charity were advocated by the several speakers who proposed or responded to the different toasts, was fully reciprocated by the company assembled. Mr. Genge and other professional singers officiated on the occasion.

A FEVER-SHIP.—The "Agamemnon," 91, screw line-of-battle ship, has been lying at Portsmouth since January, infected with a malignant fever. Her crew consists of 1,000 men; of whom, say official reports, 300 are "down with the fever," and the disease is on the increase. Nothing had been done up to Wednesday, except "turning the crew into a hulk, lashing that hulk to the infected ship, or vice versa, and fumigating her." Sir William Burnett, arrived on Wednesday to institute an inquiry; and he ordered that accommodation should be found in Haslar Hospital for some of the infected men. Meanwhile, Portsmouth harbour is crowded with shipping, and it is feared the infection will spread.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT DIXONFOLD.—Mr. Caratti, the Greek merchant who was so seriously injured by the Dixonfold collision, claims pecuniary compensation from the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company to the extent of 20,000. Other claims are also raised; the destruction of property was great; and the shareholders are likely to pay dearly for the economy of the directors.

WRECKED IN SIGHT OF PORT.

The Aberdeen and London iron steamer, "Duke of Sutherland," arrived from the Thames, off Aberdeen, on Friday afternoon. There was a heavy sea running on the bar at the entry of the harbour at the time. The pier, which is of granite, and extends about half a mile into the sea, terminating in a shoeing which rounds off in a ledge of boulder rocks, affords shelter from the north, but with the wind as it was on Friday tends to increase the current in the Channel. The harbourmaster hoisted his flag at half tide, which was the signal that the steamer might come in, and as a sailing vessel of a low draught of water entered safely, there was no fear for the "Duke's" crossing the bar. But just as the steamer crossed, the current from the river Dee took her on the larboard bow, and threw her head northwards, so that for a time she was steaming right on to the end of the pier. The engines were backed, but scarcely had the vessel got stern way when a heavy sea struck her on the quarter, and hove her right on to the rocks by the breakwater of the pier. In ten minutes the water was three feet deep in the engineroom, and all hope of saving the ship was abandoned. The waves now made a clean breach over her, and she lay broadside on, with her bow to the south.

Captain Howling ordered the lifeboats to be lowered. One of them was speedily in the water, and seven men and women got into it, under the charge of the mate. Unfortunately, the rope by which the boat was held to the vessel slipped, and she was carried away without getting any more on board, and rode gallantly over the heavy surges to the beach, where all were safely landed. The second boat was stove by a heavy sea and rendered useless. The lifeboat on shore was by this time manned, and made the vessel with much difficulty, but receiving damage in her upper works while alongside the steamer, a limited number of the passengers only could be taken off. With these she was pulled ashore, and made the beach in safety.

The steamer now rolled dreadfully; and, about an hour after she struck, the forepart broke off with a tremendous crash, and was instantly broken up. The passengers, however, who were still on board had by this time clustered around the larboard paddle-box, the ship a-midships having sunk down solidly on the rocks. To relieve them, the harbour-master and others ran to the lighthouse, at the upper end of the pier, for Dennett's rockets with the life lines; but the key of the apartment in which they were placed could not be found. Mr. William Hall then broke open the door, and the rockets and lines were got down to the breakwater, when it was found that the shot was useless. A man then ran to the nearest shop, half a mile off, for a pennyworth of powder, but when he returned no one present could fire the rocket. Most providentially, one of the officers of her Majesty's ship "Atcher," at present in the port, appeared at this juncture, and, with the utmost dexterity, sent a line over the wreck. With this the crew got off the pier hawser; and, fastening it well, those in charge of it on shore tightened it up. But then it was found they had no cradle. In this emergency a temporary cradle was made from one of the boxes which had floated from the wreck, and this, with rope "hitches" instead of rings, was run out to the steamer, and one passenger was brought ashore. It was evident, however, that the box-cradle was not safe, and in place of it slings were made, by which several passengers were suspended from the hawser by the waist, and saved. The captain all this time was managing all on board with great coolness and self-possession; but, in his endeavours to save a female passenger who got entangled in the netting of the poop, he was hurt, and, while warping soon after to relieve a passenger, who was hung up in the slings by one of the hitches being jammed, he was thrown off his balance, fell into the water, and was drowned. So near was the wreck to the pier at this time, that the captain's brother, thinking that he was attempting to warp the shore, called on him to return.

The lifeboat being unable to make way through the breakers again six men rashly manned a salmon coble and put off to the wreck. They got safely through the breakers, and succeeded in taking off two of the crew or passengers, but in returning to the shore the boat got to leeward, and shipping a heavy sea foundered, and five of the men were drowned. The one who was saved floated ashore on a lifebuoy or a piece of loose timber. One of those drowned was brother-in-law to the captain, and second mate of the steamer, who had first come ashore in the life-boat, and in his anxiety to save others, thus, after all, lost his own life.

The stern part of the steamer now broke off by the engine-room and was scattered in a thousand pieces. A lady passenger, who was holding by the netting, was swept away, and the engineer, Mr. Fyfe, who threw himself overboard on a lifebuoy, got entangled among the stakes of some salmon nets, and was drowned. Several of the passengers were about this time washed overboard, and also perished.

The steward of the steamer, "Duncan Christie," who remained to the very last, acted nobly after the captain was lost. He put the female passengers into the slings, and was mainly instrumental in rescuing fifteen persons who were thus saved. He refused to leave the vessel so long as there was a person on board to whom he could be of any service, and slung himself last of all under the warp, and was got ashore at half-past seven o'clock. The funnel of the steamer fell at dusk, and by eight o'clock the paddlewheel was all that remained of this fine vessel. Two bodies only have been found. It is believed that twenty have perished, besides those who were in the coble. The ship was insured for half her value, and the cargo is valued at £20,000.

Ireland.

THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.—The total amount for payments out of the proceeds of estates already sold in the Encumbered Estates Court has reached the high figure of £4,648,303 6s. 1d. Of this sum nearly £17,000 were paid last week.

AN UNPLEASANT CONTEST between the authorities of Queen's College, Cork, has been brought to light. The Vice-President and Council of the College charge the President with a despotic use of his authority. He will not attend the deliberations of the Council, yet he claims and exercises an unqualified veto on their resolutions; he insists that he alone is authorized to carry on the correspondence of the College, and he draws it up without any communication with the Council. The Vice-President and his colleagues have embodied their complaint in a memorial to the Queen; and they allege that the dispute for authority endangers the institution itself.

SMITH O'BRIEN AND THE DISTURBANCE OF 1848.—In an address from Smith O'Brien to the nobility, clergy, members of Parliament, corporate bodies, and gentlemen, who have memorialized in favour of the Irish state prisoners now living in penal exile in Van Dieman's Land, that gentleman says:—

To you, my lords and gentlemen, I have no hesitation in admitting that the effort which I made in 1848 to excite an insurrection in Ireland was rash and inexpedient. Events proved that I had miscalculated the chances of success. I regret that effort, not so much on account of the consequences which it has entailed upon myself, as because I believe it to have been disastrous to my country; but until my sentiments of patriotic duty shall undergo such a change as I do not now contemplate, I never can be brought to express of it contrition as for a crime.

COLLISION IN ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL.—The "Minerva" steamer, on her voyage from Liverpool to Belfast, yesterday week, when some miles north of the Calf of Man, came into collision with a ship, which immediately sank; all on board must have perished, and nothing was found even to denote what vessel had disappeared. There has been an inquiry into the event before the Belfast magistrates. On one important point, all the witnesses concurred, and that, as usual, was the state of the steamer's boats. The boats of the steamer were in requisition to pick up the passengers of the ill-fated vessel. Of course it was a question of minutes, and of course these minutes were past before the boats could be got down. The first witness deposes:—"Instead of the boats being in a proper state for lowering, the crew were only then preparing them for being lowered;" the second, "the boat was made so fast that they could not get it cleared;" the third, "the sailors freed the boat with difficulty after a length of time;" the fourth, a favourable witness, "had crossed the Channel a hundred times, and must say there is not sufficient care taken to have the boats fit to be lowered immediately." The result of the inquiry was, that the captain was required to give bail to appear when called—himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each; the mate to give bail—himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each; and the two look-out men, themselves in £20 each, and two sureties in £10 each.

COTTON FROM THE AFRICAN COAST.—Mr. James Boyd, a gentleman well versed in the subject of cotton-growing, has been sent out to Cape Coast Castle, in the "Forerunner" steamer, by an eminent firm, to report on the prospects of growing cotton in Western and Southern Africa. It is hoped that the chiefs may be induced to employ their people in cultivating cotton in those districts where the slave-trade has been nearly extinguished.

A GREAT SPECULATION.—Barnum, the great American speculator, has just made a startling proposition at a Temperance meeting in New York. The following is an extract from his speech:—"He estimated that Intemperance, the giant curse of the land, was the cause of an annual expenditure or loss of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars in this nation. In this city he estimated that there were 7,000 grog-shops, and allowing that the expenditure in each averaged 10 dollars per day, the aggregate, in one year's time, would be 25,550,000 dollars, besides the wholesale business. He offered, if the city would give him that sum, and stop liquor-selling one year, to pay all the city taxes, amounting to about four million; send every child to a good school, present every family with a library of 100 good books, three barrels of flour, and a silk dress to every female, old or young, a suit of broadcloth to every male citizen, old or young, and an admission each to the Museum."

A WIFE FOR THE DIGGINGS.—George Bartlett, a hawker, bound for the diggings, made an offer of his hand to some young women in Cheverell, Wilts, none of whom would have him. He therefore went to the union-workhouse in Devizes, and "popped the question" to Sarah Ann Underwood, offering to make her a good husband, and be a father to her child. He pleaded hard and long, but in vain. So, repairing to the matron of the house, he asked her if any of the female paupers wanted a husband. She said she would inquire, and entering the women's day room, shouted out, "Here's a man wants a wife: will any of you have him?" A dozen voices answered "Aye!" but an Amazonian spinster of six feet, with a child in her arms, pushed aside all competitors, and came to the front, crying, "Where is he? let's have a look at him!" Casting a critical eye upon him, she was satisfied, and said, "Oh! I'll take him!" He saw at a glance that any guarantee to be a good husband to such a Hercules, or a protector to her child, would be superfluous. No words therefore were wasted. He placed himself under her wing, and off they went together—for the diggings.

Postscript.

Wednesday, April 6.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Lords sat but for a short time last evening. The Bill in Error Bill was read a third time and passed, on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL. The Land Improvements (Ireland) Bill was read a second time on the motion of Lord CANNING. A conference was appointed with the Commons, with a view to an address to the Crown for a commission of inquiry into the proceedings at the late Hull election.

In the House of Commons, Mr. W. PATTEN, in announcing that he found himself inadequate to the proper discharge of the duties of Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, expressed his grateful sense of the confidence which had been reposed in him by the House. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on the part of the present, and Mr. DISRAELI on the part of the late Government, expressed their appreciation of Mr. Patten's services.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. W. WILLIAMS, Sir J. GRAHAM said that, since January, a considerable number of desertions had taken place from the squadron on the home station, which were attributed to the unusually high rate of pay in the merchant service, and to the endeavours made to induce the men in the Royal Navy to accept this high pay, and desert. No perceptible increase of desertions had taken place since the case of flogging of a petty officer in the fleet referred to by Mr. Williams, which was in punishment of very gross insubordination on the part of that petty officer. He also stated that it had been the endeavour of the present Board of Admiralty to give a permanent character to the arrangements respecting promotion in the dockyards.

In reply to Mr. J. B. SMITH, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the subject of a decimal coinage being one of great delicacy and importance, it was the intention of the Government to concur in the proposal to refer it to a committee.

On the motion of Mr. CONDEN the evidence given before the Windsor Election Committee was ordered to be printed.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, Chairman of the Hull Election Committee, after reading the report of that committee, and reminding the House of the circumstances which had transpired during the inquiry, moved an address to her Majesty to appoint a commission of inquiry into the alleged corrupt practices in that borough. The motion, after a few remarks by Mr. WALPOLE and Mr. BANKES, was agreed to.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Mr. H. BROWN moved a resolution that, with reference to the great increase in the number of railway accidents, it is the duty of the Government to propose more effectual measures than now exist for securing the safety of travellers on railways. After anticipating and replying to objections, he referred to the comparative rarity of railway accidents in Scotland, where the law in regard to such accidents stood upon a different footing, and observed that what was wanted in England was a public prosecutor, as in Scotland, as well as a tribunal of reference. He enlarged upon the deficiency on the lines of necessary precautions to prevent accidents, and upon the want of will or power on the part of the Board of Trade to enforce the recommendations and suggestions of its own officers, in spite of the verdicts of inquests, and insisted that it was quite time for the House to interfere, and, if required, to arm the Board of Trade with further powers.

The motion was seconded by Mr. FRENCH. Mr. CARDWELL acknowledged the extreme importance of this subject; but the late Government, he observed, with good judgment, had determined that a most searching inquiry should be made, and the committee had taken the utmost pains to sift the whole question as to the management of railways. Persons most competent to give an opinion had been examined; very comprehensive evidence respecting railway accidents had been already laid on the table of the House; particular testimony had been taken in respect to communication between guards and drivers; and inquiries had been instituted as to the regulations of foreign railways. Under these circumstances, he thought it desirable that the House, having appointed a committee, should wait for its report before it took any step. He recommended Mr. Brown not to press an abstract resolution, or he should feel it to be his duty to move the previous question.

Considerable discussion followed. Mr. J. MACGREGOR thought railway boards had done their best to prevent accidents. Mr. D. WADDINGTON knew no instance in which a suggestion from the Board of Trade had not been adopted by railway directors as a law. He would leave the matter in the hands of the Government. Mr. LAING deprecated Government interference with railways, and insisted that, considering the multiplicity of trains and the high rate of speed on English railways, the casualties were remarkably few.

Mr. BROWN withdrew his motion.

Mr. GOULBURN moved for leave to bring in a bill for the future regulation and permanent endowment of the College of Christ, in Brecon, stating briefly its object, but deferring an explanation of the details until the bill was introduced. After a short discussion, in which Mr. HUME, Sir B. HALL, Mr. AGLIONBY, and Mr. GOULBURN shared, leave was given.

THE WINE DUTIES.

Mr. OLIVEIRA moved a resolution, that the House will resolve itself into a committee to consider the import duties upon wine, with a view to reducing them to a duty of 1s. per gallon—a measure which, he believed, would be not only beneficial to the community, but productive of a large amount of revenue. The

consumption of wine, he showed, had not kept pace with that of other articles, owing to the prohibitory character of the duty, the reduction of which was strongly desired throughout the country; and he denied that there would be any difficulty in extending the growth of wines adapted to the English taste. He admitted that there were financial and other difficulties in the way of the measure; but he suggested remedies, and he asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to view the question as one of Free-trade.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, having fixed an early day for declaring the intentions of the Government with respect to our finances, it would be a positive departure from his duty if he were now to make a partial statement. He admitted that it would be most desirable, if it were possible, to make a change in the duties upon wine; but the difficulties were pre-eminent. It would be absurd to make a trifling reduction; and those who expected that a large reduction would be reproductive, by stimulating consumption, must assume that, instead of 6,000,000 gallons of wine, the country would consume 36,000,000 gallons; and he did not think that the public taste could be revolutionized or modified in a day. The change proposed would involve a very large immediate sacrifice of revenue, and other articles of consumption preferred claims for relief equally strong.

Mr. MACGREGOR, Mr. MOFFATT, Mr. HUME, and Mr. DUNCAN spoke in favour of the object of the resolution, which Mr. OLIVEIRA ultimately withdrew.

Mr. BROWN moved for a new writ for the borough of Lancaster, which was ordered, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of Mr. THORNELY to delay it for a month.

The Combination of Workmen, and Sheriffs' Courts (Scotland) Bills, were read a second time, and the House adjourned.

CHURCH-RATES.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. R. PHILLIMORE gave notice that on that day fortnight he should move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the present mode of levying church-rates. Sir W. CLAY also gave notice that on the same day he should bring forward the motion, of which he had already given notice, for the entire abolition of church-rates. It would seem, therefore, that these two distinct plans are likely to be brought on together.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Numerous refusals of provincial functionaries to take the oath of fidelity to the Emperor, and their consequent dismissal, are recorded in the *Moniteur*. The Bishop of Orleans is about to publish a pamphlet in favour of the Archbishop of Paris; and, in short, religious civil war is raging fiercely.

The earthquake on Friday night was not only felt at Havre and Caen, but also at Falmouth, St. Lo, Alençon, Rennes, St. Brioux, and Nantes.

The following ominous intelligence comes from Vienna under date March 31st:—The refugee question is settled. The British Government has promised to keep a strict guard on the refugees, and to visit them with the full severity of the law whenever it should be proved that they have taken part in revolutionary intrigues.

The Zollverein treaty has been signed by all the Plenipotentiaries. The commercial treaty between Austria and Prussia has also received their adhesion.

THE CONDUCT OF RAJAH BROOKE.—A Commission is—it is stated—about to issue, under direction of the Foreign Office, to inquire into the conduct of Rajah Brooke, especially in reference to the charges against him so often urged on the attention of Parliament and the public by Mr. Hume. The investigation will, it is understood, take place at Singapore, where witnesses are to be examined.—*Daily News*.

CHURCH-RATES AT WISBECH.—There has lately been a church-rate foray in Wisbech, and among other parties who suffered distraint was Mr. George Dawbarn—from whom fourteen pounds worth of chairs were taken for a three and sixpenny rate. Prior, however, to the sale of the goods, some friends paid the rate—to the great annoyance of Mr. Dawbarn—who immediately subscribed £10 to the Anti-state-church Association and for local Anti-state-church purposes.

THE PEACE CONGRESS MOVEMENT.—IMPORTANT MEETING AT PORTSMOUTH.—On Monday night a crowded public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Portsmouth, was held in the Beneficial Societies Hall, Gosport. The reserved seats were largely occupied by ladies. George Rylands, Esq., occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Edmund Fry and Henry Vincent, on behalf of the Congress. Great efforts had been made to organize an opposition, by a portion of the press, but it completely failed. The good sense of the people earnestly sustained the deputation, even in this warlike place. A resolution approving of the principles and policy of the Peace Congress, and a petition to the House of Commons, were moved by Mr. Bilton. An amendment approving of our increased defences, and in favour of arming all the people, was moved by a Mr. Baker, amid the interruption and laughter of the meeting. The amendment was negatived, only seven hands being held up for it. The original resolution was carried with very loud applause, only seven hands voting against it. The meeting was largely attended by the dock-yard men. The petition to Parliament will be presented by Mr. Baring, the M.P. for the borough.—A meeting of a similar character has been held at Hastings. It was one of the most numerous ever held in the town.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, April 6.

We have a large supply of Wheat and Flour this week, and our Trade for all articles is very dull at Monday's rates.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 5s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

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All communications RELATING TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PAPER, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 69, Fleet-street, London, to whom POST-OFFICE ORDERS should be made payable at the General Post-office.

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, as heretofore.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Southsea.—A Subscriber should have sent his name with the Post office order.

Received for the Destitute in the Isle of Skye—

F. G., Dover	1	1	0
A. Mead, Frome	1	0	0
W. and S. F., Peckham	0	10	0
Mr. R. Hawkins, Hastings	0	10	0
"For the Poor"	0	10	0
S. F., Peckham	0	5	0
A. M. F., Peckham	0	5	0
T. W., Southampton	0	5	0
London Missionary Society (Madagascar)—			
F. G., Dover	1	1	0

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1853.

SUMMARY.

Enter Manchester, a city. Such, expressed in playwright fashion, is the announcement of last Friday's *Gazette*, and indisputably the fact of the week. That congeries of dingy warehouses, throbbing mills, and gloomy dwellings, enclosed by three so-called rivers, narrowed to canals, and black as Styx, though within the memory of man trout there swam gaily in transparent waters—that stronghold of Jacobinism up to beyond the middle of the eighteenth century, and reputed nest of Jacobites in the middle of the nineteenth—the memorial of many pasts and compressed type of the diverse present—with a history as distinct as that of Venice, and a future as problematical as that of the United States—Manchester was ambitious of a titular honour, and is gratified. That it could show not even the remains of walls and gates, was held by some to disqualify it from taking rank above the towns; but its ditches are said to have been taken as proof presumptive of urban origin. Another theory accounts the title of city a necessary corollary to the possession of a bishop. We hope that our boroughs generally will account the honour dearly purchased at this latter price.

Both of the Two Houses of Parliament resumed their sittings on Monday. Proceedings in the Commons are described, according to recent custom, in an adjacent column; and the only topic discussed by the Lords also receives separate treatment at our hands.

After the writing of our last Summary there came to hand the report of a dinner and testimonial given to Sir George Grey by the working men of North Northumberland. On Wednesday last, Sir William Molesworth was entertained by his constituents in Southwark. The reflections suggested by these events we have also recorded elsewhere.

The Quarterly Revenue Return—made up to yesterday—derives a slight additional interest from the near approach of the yearly financial exposition. Notwithstanding the discouraging tone of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer at every allusion to his department, the elasticity of the national resources is evidently undiminished. Thus, the Customs duties, on two important items of which further reductions have come into operation since the first quarter of 1852, show a decrease of only £119,293, compared with that period; and the Excise an increase of £28,517. The Stamps show an increase, and the Taxes a decrease, so large, that both results must be attributed to a change in the mode of collection. An increment of £83,406 from the Property-tax, shows that the creation of realized wealth is a process as continuous as satisfactory.

The Post Office shows an additional yield (£23,000), which can only be explained by the fact of extraordinary activity in letter-writing. From the Repayment of Advances, and other extra sources of revenue—which possess a significance all their own—the aggregate quarter's account is made to show an actual improvement to the amount of £44,613. On the whole year, there is a clear surplus of nearly one million.

Our domestic political intelligence is exhausted when we add, that a publication of official correspondence discloses extremely reprehensible conduct, on the part of the late Government, in the management of the dockyards. By an act of patriotic self-denial, the Ministry of 1847 abolished the patronage system, ordering that henceforth promotions should take place on the ground of merit exclusively, and at the will of a non-political officer—Sir B. Walker, Surveyor of the Navy. Mr. Stafford is said to have cancelled the Minute authorizing this change; whereupon the Surveyor remonstrated with the Duke of Northumberland, then first Lord of the Admiralty; and finding remonstrance ineffectual, resigned. We feel assured, from the temper of the present Parliament, that should these allegations be established on inquiry, severe censure will be passed upon the parties responsible.

It would almost seem that a blighting curse has fallen upon our marine, the right arm of our strength and power, in retribution for consentaneous vaunting and neglect. Some three or four months since, the "Agamemnon"—one of the noblest of the floating fortresses that attract so many holiday visitors to Sheerness—was fitted out with great despatch, and sailed to Portsmouth. There she has since lain, and now lies, plague-stricken. An infectious disease has penetrated her timbers, or stolen down her hatches—three hundred of her crew, a third of the whole number, have been transferred to a hospital—the remainder are confined to the narrow limits of their vessel, and therefore in imminent danger of sharing the fate of their companions, dead or dying—and the shipping that crowd the harbour are likewise exposed to the infection. Of course the moment this alarming intelligence reached the Admiralty, the adoption of energetic measures was ordered. Not at all. Inquiry has been instituted, and, doubtless, a Report is in course of concoction.

It was on Thursday last that these deplorable particulars became known. Within a week of that day, three cases of disaster at sea have come to light, in each of which life was perilled or sacrificed from the virtual absence of the commonest provisions for safety. First, the steamer "Minerva" comes into collision with a schooner in the North Channel; and the crew of the weaker vessel suffer loss because neither she nor the steamer carries boats available at the moment of extremity. Next, a packet steamer runs down a brig in the Irish Channel; and in the awful interval of suspense which elapses before the entangled vessels can be got clear, it is discovered that the steamer's life-boat is so securely lashed up that it cannot be undone; even so simple an instrument as a knife is not at hand; and no life preservers are on board. On Saturday last, the "Duke of Sutherland" steamer struck on the rocks at the entrance of Aberdeen harbour. The rapidly sinking ship was within sight and hearing of the shore; but even life-boats could not reach her, and, therefore, recourse was had to the rocket apparatus, kept in the harbour lighthouse. Will it be believed that the key of the closet containing the apparatus had to be searched for—that gunpowder to fire it had to be fetched from the town—that there was then no one at hand who understood the method of discharge—and that a volunteer had to extemporize an essential part of the tackling? Such are the facts reported, and they are confirmed by the lamentably indisputable result of all this blundering and delay—that of the fifty-two persons clustered together on the paddle-box in reasonable hope of relief from the efforts making to save them, only thirty-two reached the shore alive. In each of these instances there is evinced a neglect of obvious appliances and a defiance of oft-repeated warnings, for which no degree of intrepidity or solicitude can atone.

That irregular and disturbing power—irregular and disturbing, that is, to us, who as yet are ignorant of its nature and laws—which has given frequent indications of late of its presence in these latitudes, shook the good people of

Southampton, Jersey, Havre, and other places on the opposite sides of the Channel, in their Friday night's slumber. As the "shock" was unattended with any worse result than this rude awaking, we may be pardoned for pending to its record a current story illustrating the "power of the press."—At Hereford, a week earlier, it was believed that earthquake had been experienced; some days having elapsed, however, without any notice of the phenomenon in the London papers, Hereford very properly doubted its own sensations, and the "shock" is therefore set down to the simultaneous action of some unknown power on many imaginations.

We lately saw what Voluntaryism had done for the support of religion in America. Its results at home, both within and without the pale of the Church of England, are familiar to our readers. South Australia, on a more limited scale, but not the less decisively, now adds its testimony to that of the mother country and her grown-up daughter. For more than a year ecclesiastical grants in that colony have ceased; and no less a person than a bishop of the Episcopal Church comes forward to acknowledge that during that period, "one of unexampled difficulty," the subscriptions for the support of the clergy were "more than equal to the amount paid by the State in aid of stipends." Let our State-church friends at home, then, take comfort at the prospect of being thrown upon the resources of those to whom they minister. In the colony of Victoria, as will be seen from the reports we have given elsewhere, ecclesiastical grants have not yet ceased—though but for official influence, they would have been abolished in November last. But the state of public feeling in the province, coupled with the example of South Australia, will, we doubt not, soon effect that object. Every accession of Saxon energy and opinion only hastens the time when the whole of that great continent will be able to rejoice in entire religious equality, and the freedom of every sect from the contaminating influence of State endowments.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." The Emperor of the French is not exempt from the disquietudes which cross the path of absolute rulers. His successive deputations of Romish bishops have not, as yet, induced the Pope to officiate at his coronation—the organs of the press, as openly as they dare, speak of his *régime* as "no regular Government, but a mere expedient," and have received private warnings for their imprudence—and even the frequenters of a second-rate theatre have made him to feel that their moral sense is unimpaired, despite the corrupting influences of his rule. These incidents, coupled with the undisguised contempt of so cautious a man as M. Montalembert for his "dancing Assembly," are calculated to cause Louis Napoleon more anxiety than his balls and gaieties, or the congratulations of Englishmen on the "blessings France has enjoyed under his Imperial sway" to give him pleasure. Nevertheless, we believe the Emperor is sincerely desirous of earning for himself the title of the "Napoleon of Peace," and to see how far it is possible to reconcile a despotic Government with the fullest development of the material interests of the country.

Even Austria seems tired of its terrorist system in Lombardy, and is about to substitute a civil for a military government there. The veteran Marshal Radetsky, who commenced his career seventy years ago, and "was already a lieutenant in the army when the Duke of Wellington was at school," is to be recalled, and the Archduke Albert, eldest son of the late Archduke Charles, appointed viceroy. An amnesty to the refugees on condition of their return is also promised. We should be glad to believe, if it were possible, in the good intentions of the Austrian Government. But the brutal expulsion of 6,000 unoffending men, women, and children, in the depth of a severe winter, and at twenty-four hours' notice, from Lombardy, because they had the misfortune of being Ticinese, and the wholesale sequestration of the property of equally innocent refugees unsupported by any evidence of their guilt, forbid the hope. The House of Hapsburg was saved by the army, and is now far more the slave than the head of its military system. It has become the great bully of Europe. Happily its course is likely to be checked. Switzerland exhibits a firm front, and the Sardinian ambassador has threatened to quit Vienna, if his remonstrances are disregarded. In



this course it is understood he will be cordially supported by England and France.

Prussia at one end of the chain of leagued despots, and Naples at the other, has been suffering real or imaginary alarm from discovered plots, which in each case has led to the most arbitrary measures and extensive arrests. Berlin advices speak of a vast conspiracy to proclaim the "German republic" discovered in information received from London. Whether the intelligence was furnished by their own spies or by our Government does not appear. After Sir J. Graham's letter-opening business, we can scarcely imagine any English Minister would venture, either openly or covertly, to aid continental despotism. But whether or not there has been a conspiracy, it would seem as though the most repressive measures of European despots cannot long avert an explosion. It is a pity that they will not lay to heart the general truth applicable to them all alike, contained in the following eloquent sentence from the *Times*:—"Mazzini is not here, Mazzini is not there, but Mazzini may well be in the heart of every Italian who has been outraged, oppressed, and wronged, and there, no doubt, the Austrian Government will one day find him."

WEEKLY PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

THE Easter holidays are over. Thanks to the autumnal sitting, they were longer than usual by a whole week. And now serious business commences—days spent in Committee—nights given to debate. As the tug of real labour sets in, attendance slackens. No need now to hurry to the House at an early hour of the afternoon to get a good seat. Competition has well nigh ceased, and, go when you will, you may sit where you choose.

A word, in the first place, of the alterations which have been effected in the House during the recess. It is now lighted on a different plan. The ceiling is converted into a tasteful transparency, and the windows, which used to be lighted up from the outside, to display the stained glass, are closed in with crimson velvet curtains after dusk. The effect is agreeable, and the place is cooler than it was. The plan of ventilation, however, is still objectionable. A tide of heated air rushing through the matted flooring carries with it not a little dust which, although invisible, may be detected by delicate lungs, and may lay the foundation of bronchial complaints in members predisposed that way. Strange, that where money is not wanting, science should have proved so incompetent to deal with such an everyday emergency. But so it is, as far as the House of Commons is concerned. It would seem as if the spirit of perversity presided over the physical arrangements of the place.

Well! the holidays are over—and we re-assemble for the graver duties of legislation. Lord John has undertaken to explain the intentions of the Government on the subject of National Education, and to ask leave to introduce a bill on the question. It is professedly a pet topic with the House. Everybody almost is convinced that it is paramount in importance. The principle is assumed as incontrovertible—the only *desideratum* is a plan which shall harmonize incompatible contrarieties. Lord John is to unfold some such plan. Of course, there will be unusual excitement. The House will fill early—one must be in time. But how is this? There is no stir—no signs of enthusiasm—no congregating of expectant crowds. It is five o'clock, or thereabouts, but still the benches look very vacant. The noble lord commences his exposition to a very small assembly. The Opposition have mustered but scantily, and the supporters of the Cabinet, anxious to hear the Ministerial exposition, are clustered in a small space, leaving more than half the benches on the Speaker's right hand completely bare. Lord John is listened to with breathless attention. He begins with a historical survey of popular education. He passes on to a consideration of its present position. Had Mr. Edward Baines, of Leeds, been the speaker, and had his object been to show the impolicy of State meddling, and the triumphant results of Voluntary effort, he could not have laid his ground more firmly than did the noble member for the city of London. Lord John's logic was sorely tried to connect his statements of fact with his plans of proceeding. A sentence or two constituted the hyphen. He intends giving to Town Councils the permission to lay a rate, by a

majority of two-thirds, in aid of Voluntary effort for educational purposes, in the line already marked out by the Minutes of Council. But a still better boon is in reserve for places not blessed with municipal institutions. These are not bound to tax themselves twice over, nor consult the will of obstreperous constituencies. They will communicate with the Committee of Council on Education, who, irresponsible as they are, will hereafter have at command a fund, which will place their future proceedings beyond the control of Parliament, derived from the now misapplied and useless charitable bequests of our forefathers.

But Lord John is anxious to provide means of more than elementary education. Science puts in a claim, and science, in connexion with our industrial pursuits, is to be attended to at the public expense. The Universities also are to be reformed, although such foundations as Westminster, Winchester, Eton, Harrow, Christchurch, and others, are still to be allowed to bestow upon the rich what our benevolent ancestors bequeathed for the poor. Oxford and Cambridge, however, are to be renovated. Not immediately—it is hoped they will commence a process of self-regeneration. Time will be given them for repentance and amendment—but if they prove obstinate, Government will certainly be down upon them with a sweeping reform.

Lord John concluded his exposition amid cold cheers. Thereupon one State-educationist after another, chiefly on the Ministerial side of the House, rose to deliver himself of first impressions. Disappointment was the prevailing strain. Mr. Hume, Mr. Fox, Mr. Phinn, Mr. Blackett, and Mr. Milner Gibson, commented upon the comprehensive plan in tones the reverse of complimentary. The Opposition scarcely showed fight—for Lord John Manners confined himself to a defensive strain, and Mr. E. Ball insisted chiefly on religious education. The whole affair passed off coldly. The House was at no time otherwise than thin—few cheers were given, and those were far from hearty—and when Lord John had concluded, half the members who had been present left. The measure strikes us as an egregious failure.

Last night turned up nothing of interest, but Mr. Oliveira's motion for the reduction and equalization of duties on Foreign Wine. The hon. member took up his position, for convenience, *sake*, on the front Opposition bench, which was wholly vacant; and, indeed, not more than half-a-dozen members were to be seen on that side the House. On the Ministerial side there might have been about forty members present. The motion was objected to as untimely by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, however, showed his appreciation of the objectionable character of the present impost, but, of course, could promise nothing until his Budget, fixed for Monday week. The other proceedings of the House require no comment.

POPULAR REPRESENTATIVES AND THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

THE entertainment of a defeated candidate by his supporters, or of a representative by his constituents, is an irregular, and but a very inefficient, substitute for popular representation and short Parliaments. The loss of an election is a thing to be lamented, by whatever circumstances the mortification of defeat may be mitigated; and the irresponsibility of members, for a term of six or seven years, is a real evil, however tempered by mutual confidence. The moral of which obvious reflection is—that we should make these political festivities as significant and effective as we can.

Now this, we remark with regret, was not done at either of the entertainments given last week. The Alnwick banquet and presentation was, indeed, a splendid affair. Making all necessary deductions for the operation of social influences, a testimonial purchased by the subscriptions of thirteen thousand working-men forms a magnificent demonstration in favour of Free-trade, and indicates a degree of local attachment to Sir George Grey which the right hon. baronet's public bearing would not lead one to suspect. But the three thousand Northumbrians, who, on Monday se'nnight, "greatly daring, dined" beneath the castle of the feudal power which has temporarily disfranchised one division of their county, must have been conscious of a strange omission from the programme of the day's pro-

ceedings. The hard-handed patriots who clubbed their pence for the purchase of a silver candle-labrum, must be wanting in the 'cuteness for which they are proverbial, if the inscription and ornaments expressed all that was in their minds. It was no less to resist the tyranny of the Percys, than to champion the cause of Free-trade, that Sir George Grey, according to his own account, engaged in the recent contest. Why did the sentiments given by the toastmaster make no allusion to this important fact? The emotion of the workmen on the defeat of the Liberal candidate, was graphically, and we doubt not only truthfully, described by their spokesman. Surely their big hearts swelled with a sense of injustice, as well as of sorrow, as they retired from the hustings at which monopoly had achieved its brief triumph? But to this feeling no formal utterance is given, when they meet to commemorate a defeat made honourable by the struggle that preceded. True, Mr. Young compliments Sir George on his renown as a champion of progressive reform, Sir George modestly appropriates the compliment, and an honest farmer (Mr. Donkin) blurts out at the end of the feast the ugly truth that Northumbrian voters want the ballot. Mr. Young and his constituents must have felt an uncomfortable consciousness that that should have been sooner said and permanently recorded. It might have detracted a little from the pleasant harmony that prevailed between the family party on the dais and the company on the democratic floor—but the Radicals of all England would have thanked their Northern brethren for the preference given to wholesome truth over excessive compliment.

At the Southwark feast, however, not even a Mr. Donkin was found to break the flow of insipid unanimity. A Radical M.P., lately promoted to be a Cabinet Minister, was the guest of the night,—and his constituents, instead of bestowing on him appropriate warning and advice, as do affectionate parents on the son who has got a rise in life, treat him as gingerly as though he were a royal wayfarer. The right honourable baronet repeats glibly his oft-told tale of the Canada Reserves—and no one inquires for the missing clause. He goes over the topics of suffrage extension, constituent purification, etc., circumspectly as a cat over a *chevaux de frise* of broken glass—still no one expresses a wish for rather more explicit speech. He talks with the familiarity natural to so old a courtier of "my noble friend, Lord John Russell," vouches for the earnestness in colonial reform of "my noble friend the Duke of Newcastle," pleads the etiquette of Ministers as an excuse for reserve; and sits down without giving either information or assurance—nevertheless, the cheers duly follow. Now, with every wish to avoid cynicism, and guiltless of its affectation, we think the Southwark Liberals erred, as did the Northumbrians, through an excess of amiability.

It is, at all times, of primary importance to the cause of political progress, that constituents cultivate not only a kindly but an honest understanding with their representatives. We would allow considerable latitude for difference of opinion between the two parties. We would not degrade the senator into the attorney. We deprecate the standing-out upon "every nice offence" where there is general agreement and fidelity. But we would have everything open and above-board. We would insist that the representative, even if he hold high office, utter frankly his convictions, and explain his personal intentions, with the utmost freedom compatible with good faith to his colleagues. In the present position of the Liberal cause, we hold this duty to be specially obligatory. The present Ministry is so constituted as to be in close and continual connexion with anti-Reform sentiment, while it comes in contact with the popular mind only by certain *antennae*, or "feelers." Through these arteries it should be kept well supplied with that administrative and reforming energy of which it must be otherwise destitute. The conservative element will certainly overcome the progressive if the latter be left unassisted by external influence. But what if the light that is in us be darkness? What if great constituencies subjected to Tory domination for want of the ballot, forbear its advocacy upon influential politicians when they may do so with effect? What if the language held by the Premier to his Peers on domestic and foreign questions, be received with applause or consenting silence when repeated at the Bridge-house Hotel? That the question is not uncalled for, the *Morning*

Chronicle will bear us witness. The speech to which we refer is paraded by that journal as a proof that Sir William Molesworth is not the extreme politician that was supposed—as a pledge that the coalition Cabinet is entitled to the confidence of Conservatives. We are sure that Sir William's constituents did not so regard his accession to office; and we regret that occasion has been given for this misrepresentation of their sentiments. It is an ungracious thing to criticise when congratulation is the order of the day, and to hint at compromise where only complaisance is intended—but we have a conviction of the necessity for watchfulness on the part of popular constituencies, so strong as to overbear the softer tendencies of our nature and turn aside the instinctive movement of our pen.

A DIFFERENCE TO BE DISTINGUISHED.

WE freely give up to the reproaches of their indignant anti-Napoleonic fellow-citizens, the members of the self-elected deputation which proceeded last week to Paris, with the declaration of the London merchants, bankers, and traders. Not a few of the names attached to that document would have been withheld, had their owners been apprised that it was to receive the dubious honour of deposition in a cabinet at the Tuilleries. Still more decidedly would those signatures have been refused, had it been previously known, as it now is, that the promoters had a private interest in the Imperial friendship. By the gratuitous formality of a deputation—gratuitous because there was no address to be presented; only a declaration to be made public—four thousand Englishmen are made to receive the hospitalities of an usurper from whom the majority of them, we hope and believe, would turn as from the proffer of a hand yet stained with the blood of innocent and noble victims. By the conspicuous activity in the matter of shareholders in French speculations—the first condition of whose success is the favour of him to whom an Empire is but a Bourse—disinterested peace-makers are exposed to the imputation of hating war mainly because it disturbs devotion to Mammon.

But whilst we thus surrender Messrs. Masterman and Powles to the subdued remonstrances of the *Times*, and the less careful railery of the *Examiner*, we insist that these journals share with those gentlemen the censures of men who love liberty and peace with impartial ardour. If the honour of Englishmen is tarnished by the homage rendered in their name to Louis Napoleon, is it not because they suffered their good sense to be enervated by interested appeals at once to their valour and their fears? We have just cast our eyes over the various statements intended to indicate French hostility that have been put into circulation within the last six months, and are withdrawn now that their obvious purpose has been accomplished. In that list we find ample justification for the course we have all along pursued, and for the assertion which we now repeat—that they are most surely retarding the downfall of Napoleon's ill-gotten authority, who persist in attributing to him designs hostile to British interests, and to the French people sentiments dishonourable to the national character.

THE "KEY TO UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."—INDISPOSITION OF MRS. STOWE.—In consequence of an intimation from the publishers that "more copy" has been received, we suspend our concluding notice of this work. The authoress, we regret to learn from the following letter received in Glasgow on Monday by the agent for the "Glasgow," New York steamer, will probably not visit England this season:—

Andover, March 21.

My dear Sir,—I am very sorry to be obliged to inform you that Mrs. Stowe is very sick, and unable to leave her bed. She has been confined for more than a week, under very severe treatment, attended by two able physicians, who both prohibit any expectation of her being able to leave her room, without extreme peril, for a week or ten days to come.

In these circumstances we are reluctantly obliged to forego the privilege of taking passage in your vessel on the 26th.

With heartfelt thanks to you, and to the company you represent, for your very generous offer, I am, sincerely yours,
J. M'Symon, Esq.

C. B. STOWE.

LORD DERBY has caused his cattle and farming stock in Tipperary to be sold. The proceeds of the sale amounted to £4,000. The estate, hitherto farmed by his lordship, has been let to tenants.

The Revenue.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th of April, 1852 and 1853, showing the Increase and Decrease thereof.

	YEARS ENDED APRIL 5th.			
	1852.	1853.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	18,827,828	18,513,189	.....	314,639
Excise	13,182,698	13,385,498	202,800	.....
Stamps	5,901,526	6,429,025	527,499	.....
Taxes	3,691,226	3,194,271	.....	496,955
Property Tax	5,283,800	5,593,043	309,243	.....
Post-office	1,051,000	1,045,000	.....	6,000
Crown Lands	190,000	252,000	62,000	.....
Miscellaneous	192,000	271,514	79,514	.....
Total Ordinary Revenue	48,320,078	48,683,540	1,161,056	817,594
Imprest and other Monies	523,686	714,718	192,632	.....
Repayments of Advances	749,543	1,114,548	364,905	.....
Total Income ..	49,591,807	50,512,806	1,738,393	817,594
Deduct Decrease .....	.....	.....	817,594	.....
Increase on the Year .....	.....	.....	920,999	.....

	QUARTERS ENDED APRIL 5th.			
	1852.	1853.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	4,618,025	4,432,832	.....	185,193
Excise	2,070,064	2,098,581	28,517	.....
Stamps	1,515,985	1,657,749	141,764	.....
Taxes	895,048	111,476	.....	183,572
Property Tax	2,068,827	2,152,233	83,406	.....
Post-office	259,000	282,000	23,000	.....
Crown Lands	80,000	72,000	.....	8,000
Miscellaneous	41,733	19,518	.....	22,215
Total Ordinary Revenue	10,945,682	10,826,389	276,587	395,980
Imprest and other Monies	140,441	221,096	80,655	.....
Repayments of Advances	88,608	171,859	83,251	.....
Total Income ..	11,174,731	11,219,344	440,593	395,980
Deduct Decrease .....	.....	.....	395,980	.....
Increase on the Quarter .....	.....	.....	44,613	.....

Income and Charge of the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended 5th April, 1852 and 1853.

	QUARTERS ENDED JAN. 5th.	
	1852.	1853.
INCOME.		
Customs	4,633,267	4,451,238
Excise	2,078,171	2,105,331
Stamps	1,515,985	1,657,749
Taxes	295,048	111,476
Property Tax	2,068,827	2,152,233
Post-office	259,000	282,000
Crown Lands	80,000	72,000
Miscellaneous	41,733	19,518
Imprest and other Monies	18,631	113,558
Produce of the Sale of old Stores, &c.	121,810	107,538
Repayments of Advances	88,608	171,859
	11,201,080	11,244,500
To Cash brought to this Account from savings on the Consolidated Fund .....	.....	.....
	11,201,080	11,244,500
CHARGE.		
Permanent Debt	5,490,533	5,487,179
Terminable Annuities	1,279,738	1,282,781
Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund ..	.....	.....
Sinking Fund	681,599	604,389
Civil List	99,251	99,495
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund ..	320,201	312,982
For Advances	236,576	98,390
Total Charge	8,107,898	7,885,216
Surplus	3,093,182	3,359,284
	11,201,080	11,244,500
The surplus of the Revenue at the 5th of October, 1853, was, after providing for the charge of that Quarter .....	.....	474,918
To which is to be added the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, as above stated, in the present Quarter .....	.....	3,359,284
	.....	3,834,202
The amount issued in the Quarter ended April 5th, 1853, in part of the sums granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund for Supply Services ..	.....	5,242,014
The probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund on 5th April, 1853 .....	.....	1,407,812

A ZEALOUS TEETOTALLER.—The president at the banquet given the other day at Alnwick to Sir G. Grey was Sir Walter Trevelyan, who is a teetotalter, and declined to call upon the company to fill their glasses—holding the custom of proposing toasts to be "a relic of barbarism." This caused some confusion and hissing, but the usual toasts were proposed notwithstanding. When his own health was proposed, the Chairman took the opportunity to make a speech against fermented liquors, advocated something equivalent to a Maine Liquor Law for England, and proposed that Sir G. Grey should bring in the bill.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

THE CITY ADDRESS TO LOUIS NAPOLEON.

In the House of Lords, at its re-assembling on Monday, Lord CAMPBELL called attention to the address lately presented by some London merchants to the Emperor of the French. He believed that the presentation of such an address by any one except the authorized agents of the Crown, was a violation of the law of nations; quoted Vattel and Burke in support of that opinion; and wished to know if the deputation had been sanctioned by her Majesty's Government.

The Earl of CLARENDON could not agree with Lord Campbell in thinking that the presentation of such an address constituted an offence against the law of nations. He could, however, assure the noble lord that it had not received the sanction of the Government; for, though he thought its language perfectly unobjectionable, he had distinctly refused to instruct Lord Cowley to be present when it was laid before the Emperor of the French.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH thought that Lord Campbell had done quite right in bringing the matter before the House. He entirely dissented from the complimentary tone of the address. In short, the whole transaction filled him with unqualified disgust.

Lord MALMESBURY thought the course pursued by Lord Clarendon unexceptionable. He might regret that the address had been presented, but it was matter for congratulation that it had produced a good effect in Paris.

The LORD CHANCELLOR vindicated the deputation from the charge of illegality, and instanced, in its justification, the recent deputation to Tuscany.

Lord CAMPBELL reiterated his assertion, and drew a distinction between the deputations in question—the one being for a national, and the other for a general object.—The subject then dropped.

WINDSOR ELECTION.

In the Commons, Mr. GASKELL reported that the Select Committee on the Windsor Election Petition had unanimously determined that Lord Charles Wellesley is duly elected, and unanimously agreed to the following resolutions:—

That treating to a considerable extent appears to have existed at the last election for the said borough of New Windsor, but that such treating is not proved to have taken place for the purpose of corruptly influencing the voters, or that it was by the order or with the sanction of Lord C. Wellesley or his agents.

That a practice appears to have prevailed at the recent election for the said borough of hiring or otherwise employing large bodies of men for the purpose of protecting the voters and preserving order.

The committee are of opinion that such a practice leads to the incurring of excessive and exorbitant expense, and is on other grounds demoralizing and pernicious. The committee are of opinion that this evil has been mainly caused by the insufficiency of the arrangements made at the last election for the said borough of New Windsor, and by the inadequacy of the police.

Mr. CORBEN presented a petition from certain inhabitants of New Windsor, who, referring to the report of the select committee, said, they were at a loss to conceive how treating could be carried on to a considerable extent for any other purpose than unduly to influence voters, or who could have found the means of carrying it on except Lord Charles Wellesley and the party who benefited by it. The petitioners stated that thirteen public-houses had been kept open both before and after the election for the voters of Lord Charles Wellesley, at a cost of several hundred pounds. The petitioners complained of corrupt practices generally in the borough at the late election, and prayed for redress. He did not impugn the impartiality of the committee, for he had a deliberate conviction that the committees of the House had not only done their duty impartially, but with severe justice [hear, hear].

Mr. GRENFELL presented a petition from Mr. John Thomas Bedborough, one of the magistrates for the borough of New Windsor, against that portion of the report referring to the inadequacy of the police arrangements at the last election.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that on Friday next he would move for a committee of the whole House, to consider the Consolidated Fund and National Debt Redemption Acts. The right hon. gentleman also gave notice that he would state the intentions of the Government with respect to finance on Monday, the 18th.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL also gave notice, in answer to Mr. DISRAELI, that he would take the third reading of the Canadian Clergy Reserves Bill on Monday next, and would, therefore, postpone the third reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill from Monday till the Friday following. He could not fix a day for stating the Government intention with respect to India.

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

Lord J. RUSSELL then rose to state the intentions of the Government with respect to education in England and Wales. He began by tracing the history of the public day schools for the education of the poorer classes, from the time of Joseph Lancaster and Dr. Bell, both of whom, he observed, proceeded upon the system of having monitors chosen from the boys in the schools—a system which, among other defects, employed as instruments persons who had no peculiar aptitude for the office of teaching. He noticed the establishment of a National Society (in 1811—six years after the establishment of the British and Foreign School Society) to supply an alleged defect in the Lancastrian schools—namely, instruction in the formularies of the Church of England. He referred to the propositions made by the Government in 1831, and to the establishment in 1839 of the Committee of Council, which, he observed, took a more enlarged and discriminating view of the business of education, and proposed the formation of training schools. In 1846 further steps of considerable import

ance were taken for improving the quality of the education provided for the poor. Throughout, however, the State had not interfered materially with the nature of the instruction provided for the poorer classes, though great alterations had taken place since the time of Lancaster and Bell, at the suggestion of the different societies or the managers of particular schools.

What I wish to call the attention of the House to, however, is the point at which we have arrived with respect to the education of the country generally—which it is in amount and in character. I received only yesterday from the Registrar-General a statement relative to the number of schools in this country, and of persons receiving education in them. The number of public day schools existing on the 31st of March, 1851, at the taking of the census, was 15,473; the number of persons belonging to the schools, or on the school books, was—males, 791,548; females, 616,021; attending at the schools on the 31st of March—males, 635,107; females, 480,130. The number of private day schools existing on the 31st of March, 1851, was 29,425; the number of persons belonging to the schools or on the school books was—males, 347,694; females, 353,210; attending at the schools on the 31st of March—males, 317,390; females, 322,349. The proportion of scholars on the books to the population was equal to 11.76 per cent., or 1 scholar to 84 persons; the proportion of scholars in attendance to scholars on the books was equal to 83 1-5th per cent. I will now state from a different source what I believe to be a very accurate estimate of the number of boys and girls belonging to the schools of the before-mentioned societies. The House will find it less than the number I have already given, which may be accounted for partly from the circumstance of there being a number of schools unconnected with any society, and partly from the account being made up previously to 1851, which allows for subsequent increase. The number of scholars in 1847 was—Church schools, 955,865; British and Foreign schools, 225,000; Wesleyan, 38,623; Congregational, 6,839; Roman Catholic, 34,750; Ragged schools, 20,000; total, 1,281,077. Number of schools.—Church of England, 17,015; British and Foreign, 1,500; Wesleyan, 397; Congregational, 89; Roman Catholic, 585; Ragged schools, 270; total, 19,856. The income of these schools in 1847 stood thus:—Church of England schools, £817,081; British and Foreign schools, £161,250; Wesleyan, £27,347; Congregational, £4,901; Roman Catholic, £16,000; Ragged schools, £20,000; total, £1,046,879. I think I shall be rather under than over the mark if I add £50,000 for all other schools; and this makes the amount provided for the maintenance of those schools about £1,100,000. The sources of income are as follow:—Local endowments, £69,537; local subscriptions, £366,823; local collections, £114,109; school pence, £413,044; other sources, £83,076; private supporters, £54,000. There is one sum to which I am particularly desirous of calling the attention of the House—I allude to the item of £413,000 derived from school pence [hear]. I have no doubt the sum here given is below the actual amount, and that we should not err in excess if we were to set down £500,000, or half a million, as the sum actually contributed in school pence. Now, recollecting that half a century ago there were none but Sunday schools which could be called public schools for the poor, the result of these efforts is striking, and likewise satisfactory [hear, hear]. That the people of this country, and, above all, the working and poorer classes, should contribute half a million a year to defray the expense of the instruction of their children the House cannot fail to consider as a most gratifying circumstance [hear, hear]. I confess it induces me to think that we ought to direct our efforts rather to strengthen and improve the system of education which has grown up chiefly from Voluntary efforts, than to attempt to set up anything in its place which, while disturbing the existing system, might fail to supply an equal amount of money for the education of the poor [hear, hear]. At the same time, we are bound to bear in mind that, although large sums are provided for this instruction, and a great number of persons partake of it, it is, in great part, defective and inadequate, and it becomes us to consider whether, without disturbing the existing system, we may not do much to improve it.

Lord John then described and eulogized the system of pupil-teacher training pursued under the Minute of 1846; and stated that—

Since 1844, the outlay upon training schools has been £353,402, and the grants £137,623. The income of twenty-one training schools in 1851 was £44,000, to which must be added the annual grants, amounting to £4,334. Up to 1851, the number of training schools established was, I believe, forty; but the number has been much increased since, as well as of the persons educated as pupil-teachers. In 1852, the total expenditure on these schools, under the minutes of the Committee of Council, was—for augmentation of teachers' salaries, £16,975; for stipends of pupil-teachers and gratuities to schoolmasters for their instruction, £79,587; towards the building of training schools, £15,996; for the support of training schools, £17,545—making a total of £130,103.

The inspectors bore the strongest testimony to the valuable results of this expenditure. About 1,900 men and 900 women had received certificates of merit, of whom 2,700 continued to teach.

I now come to a question which has been discussed with great ability, and which has excited great interest throughout the country—namely, what shall be done with this system? Shall we continue to add to its efficacy by augmenting the amount of aid given by the State? Shall we abandon it altogether? Shall we adopt another system in the place of it? I will dispose of the last two queries before proceeding to explain the proposition which it will be my duty to submit to the House. It is urged by some persons, of considerable talent, that the State ought not to interfere at all in the religious and moral training of the people of this country, but that this matter ought to be left entirely to the voluntary efforts of those who choose to undertake the task. I can never subscribe to the reasoning by which this position is supported. I never can admit that any principle or any scruple should prevent the State from assisting in the religious and moral training of the people, when it is obviously the great duty of the State to preserve peace and to enforce the observance of the rules of morality [hear, hear]. Take the case of a young man cast into gaol for some act of theft.

He is told by the gaoler that he has offended against the laws of the country; he is told by the chaplain of the prison that he has offended against the laws of God. Should he ask why he had not been instructed before with respect to these matters, would it be a sufficient answer to that young man to say, "The State has power to punish—it can commit you to prison, and even give you religious instruction while there; but there is some principle or scruple which prevents it at any previous period from giving you the means of avoiding the punishment you suffer?" [hear, hear.] But that question was agitated very fully, I think, in 1847, and the House decided, by a very considerable majority, in favour of the aid which was then sought by the Government for the purpose of promoting education. Since that time it has not appeared to me that the opinion of this House has been changed, and it certainly does not appear that the country agree with those who support what is called the Voluntary system [hear, hear]. Various religious communions—for instance, the Established Church, the Wesleyans, the Roman Catholics, and the British and Foreign School Society, comprising in the schools in connexion with it many of the various denominations of Dissenters—have received the aid which was given them under the Minutes of the Committee of Council. There are other parties, indeed, belonging to the same denominations as those who receive the aid, especially the Baptists and Congregationalists, who refuse the aid and maintain the Voluntary principle. It is evident, however, that these latter, as compared with the country generally, form rather an inconsiderable minority, and, therefore, it cannot be expected that this House would so far change its course as to lean to the arguments used in support of the Voluntary system [hear, hear].

The Secular scheme was next described in its several phases, and dismissed in the following sentences:—

The proposal, as it stands nakedly in the first declaration of their views, amounts to this,—give exclusively secular instruction in the schools, and leave religion to be taught elsewhere by the ministers of religion. The second view of the subject, however, is this,—there is a natural theology which should be taught in the schools, but Christianity should not be taught there [hear, hear]. Now, that appears to me a view certainly more extensive, and undoubtedly far more dangerous, than that which the advocates of secular education first set out with. My belief is that the people of this country acted with a right instinct, when, upon associating together and devoting their money for the purpose of education, they declared openly that there should be a religious training in the schools, and that that religious training should comprise all the great doctrines of Christianity [cheers]. Therefore neither I nor the present Government can be a party to any plan for proposing a secular mode of teaching instead of that which is at present established.

What, then, was to be done? The National Society—even if it could be induced to give up its rule with respect to the Catechism and attendance at church—could not meet the requirements of the case. Although we had an Established Church, people of different religious persuasions enjoyed as a rule equal civil rights; and Protestant Dissenters would most naturally and most justly say that the rule to be established on this subject should not be the rule of our ecclesiastical laws, but the rule of our civil and political laws; the rule of equality, and not of ascendancy. There was a strong repugnance to the imposition of rates for objects in which the whole of the community could not agree. Consequently, as the right hon. gentleman opposite, the member for Midhurst, said last year, there would be, if a school-rate were imposed in every parish, something like the agitation in reference to it which now often prevails in reference to the church-rates [hear, hear].

There is, however, it appears to us, one kind of community in this country which might obtain the means of supporting schools by rates—I allude to those towns which have a corporate organization, and, under act of Parliament or by ancient charter, manage, through municipal institutions, the concerns of the locality. In towns of this kind there is not any necessity for establishing schools of one kind. There are in these towns, generally, schools belonging to various communions, all of which either receive, or might receive, some support by the Minutes of the Committee of Council. It appears to us, therefore, that it is possible, at all events, to give power to the corporations and municipal councils of such towns to vote a rate for the purpose of improving education therein. But, in so doing, we should think it necessary to impose certain conditions, in order to prevent evils which otherwise might arise. In the first place, we think it right that two-thirds of a town council should agree in the imposition of the rate. If a mere majority had the power to impose the rate, and the majority should happen to be small, that would give rise to incessant attempts to overturn the previous decision, and to probably great dissensions in the locality; but if two-thirds of the representatives of the community gave their voice in favour of the imposition of the rate, their decision would probably be generally in accordance with the sense of the town. In the next place, we think it necessary that the rate should be applied, not to establish schools in substitution of former schools, but in aid of the voluntary efforts of individuals, and of the school-pence given by the parents of children. We should propose some such scheme as this—that the rate might be applied to pay 2d. in the week for the scholars, provided 4d. or 5d. were contributed from other sources. We should propose, likewise, that the schools which should receive this assistance should be schools which, under the Minutes of Council, might receive assistance, and which consequently have, for years, received the sanction of Parliament [hear]. I should be afraid of great difficulty and dissension if we were to go beyond a rule of this kind; and I found my opinion very much on what occurred in Manchester during the past year.

The resolution to which the association came made it an absolute and essential condition, that the Scriptures should be read in the authorized version, and that the Douay version should be used by the Roman Catholics. But it was to be expected, and it occurred, that the Roman Catholics objected altogether to the religious education in such schools, and therefore they dissented from that plan. Now, I think there would be much difficulty in framing a plan less

objectionable, that we would not propose that the power of the town council should go further than the appointment of a committee, which should distribute the sum according to the opinion of the committee. The committee might be formed partly of members of the town council, partly of other persons resident in the town, who would elicit accurate information with regard to the schools, and see that all the conditions required by the State were complied with in those schools. I have said that I shall propose to ask for leave this evening to bring in a bill to carry into effect these provisions. We propose that in these schools the parent shall have the power of withdrawing his child from the religious instruction if he should object, but it is obvious that the parent, on the one hand, would not send his child to a school where religious instruction would be repugnant; and that, on the other hand, the school which has a strict rule that every child should have religious instruction would refuse to receive such child. Therefore, all that can be done by a clause of this kind would be to lay down the general principle. Seeing that such a plan could not be adopted generally in the kingdom, and for this plain reason, that for many parishes in the country there could be only one school, we propose, by means which have been under consideration, but which have not been yet fully matured, to allow, in certain instances, in places which are not municipal corporations, a certain sum per head for the children attending the school. It would be necessary to confine any such grant to those schools where the schoolmaster has obtained a certificate;—but, as I have said, the provisions of that minute have not been fully matured. When it has, it shall be laid before this House, and this House, before coming to a vote on the subject, will have the opportunity of seeing it.

The committee had also come to a resolution as to additional grants for building schools in poor places. The country might be divided as to education into three classes—first, places where education was good and sufficient; secondly, where it was not satisfactory either in quality or quantity; and thirdly, where it was entirely neglected. The first class was large and increasing—the third not very large—but the second was the largest and most important.

He had now stated what was proposed to be done by the bill which he should ask leave to introduce; but there was another subject of great importance—the large amount of money left by charitable bequests for purposes of education. The number of these charities had been ascertained by various commissions to be 28,340, and the annual income of the endowments for education was £312,000. Abuses had been found to exist in these charities; many were of extremely small amount, and some had been left for purposes which were not now useful. These matters had attracted the attention of Parliament, and bills had been introduced upon the subject. It appeared to the Government, that there were two matters, totally distinct, to be provided for—one, a judicial power, to declare whether any of the trusts had been abused, and to take measures to remedy such abuses; another, a power of administration, or of superintending the administration, of the trusts. The latter it was now proposed to vest in a Committee of the Privy Council, to be appointed by her Majesty, with the Lord President at its head; and it was proposed to give the judicial power to the county courts where the income of the charity was under £30 a-year, and to the Master of the Rolls where it exceeded that amount.

There were other topics akin to the subject. The sums to be granted for the promotion of science and art it was intended to place under the control of a department of the Board of Trade. With regard to the Universities he had no particular scheme to announce on the part of the Government; on the contrary, they were of opinion that they should not fulfil their duty if they proposed any scheme to Parliament until the matter had been further considered, and the Universities had had an opportunity of suggesting and adopting such changes as they thought desirable. With respect to Oxford, he was of opinion that very considerable changes were required in the constitution of that University, by improving the governing body; by enlarging the means of access to the University; by removing or modifying the restrictions upon the admission to fellowships, which should not be held for life; and by the more rigorous application of the endowments of the colleges to purposes of instruction in the University. The Government would keep these objects in view, and if the Universities should refrain from making useful alterations it would be the duty of her Majesty's Government not to hesitate at bringing in measures which they might think necessary for that purpose.

And now, sir (Lord John concluded), having ventured to trouble the House upon these important subjects, I feel that, wide as is the field which I have had to go over, it has been quite impossible for me to give an adequate notion to the House, either of the present state of the question or the measures which the Government mean to propose; but I have a firm belief that the people of this country, who themselves have founded these institutions—that the people of this country, who in the course of the last half century have carried out day schools and the instruction of the poorer classes to such an extent as I have shown you, will themselves supply any inadequacy; and will even supply any defects that may be found in our legislation. I feel that with respect to these great and very important subjects, that will happen which we have seen happen in the material world, and in physical science. We have seen the vapour which passed away unnoticed and disappeared, converted into the means of giving a brilliant light to our streets and towns. We have seen forces of nature which were once considered to be only noxious and destructive employed for the purpose of giving in a few moments intelligence which a century ago required weeks and even months to convey. We have seen wonders of physical science, which astonish even the age in which we live; and I feel persuaded that whatever may be the state of society in this country at present, there is a power which will draw from the destructive elements of society the means of establishing religion and morality on a still firmer basis, and which will make that religion and morality conducive to the permanence of our sacred

Chronicle will bear us witness. The speech to which we refer is paraded by that journal as a proof that Sir William Molesworth is not the extreme politician that was supposed—as a pledge that the coalition Cabinet is entitled to the confidence of Conservatives. We are sure that Sir William's constituents did not so regard his accession to office; and we regret that occasion has been given for this misrepresentation of their sentiments. It is an ungracious thing to criticise when congratulation is the order of the day, and to hint at compromise where only complaisance is intended—but we have a conviction of the necessity for watchfulness on the part of popular constituencies, so strong as to overbear the softer tendencies of our nature and turn aside the instinctive movement of our pen.

A DIFFERENCE TO BE DISTINGUISHED.

WE freely give up to the reproaches of their indignant anti-Napoleonic fellow-citizens, the members of the self-elected deputation which proceeded last week to Paris, with the declaration of the London merchants, bankers, and traders. Not a few of the names attached to that document would have been withheld, had their owners been apprised that it was to receive the dubious honour of deposition in a cabinet at the Tuilleries. Still more decidedly would those signatures have been refused, had it been previously known, as it now is, that the promoters had a private interest in the Imperial friendship. By the gratuitous formality of a deputation—gratuitous because there was no address to be presented; only a declaration to be made public—four thousand Englishmen are made to receive the hospitalities of an usurper from whom the majority of them, we hope and believe, would turn as from the proffer of a hand yet stained with the blood of innocent and noble victims. By the conspicuous activity in the matter of shareholders in French speculations—the first condition of whose success is the favour of him to whom an Empire is but a Bourse—disinterested peace-makers are exposed to the imputation of hating war mainly because it disturbs devotion to Mammon.

But whilst we thus surrender Messrs. Masterman and Powles to the subdued remonstrances of the *Times*, and the less careful railery of the *Examiner*, we insist that these journals share with those gentlemen the censures of men who love liberty and peace with impartial ardour. If the honour of Englishmen is tarnished by the homage rendered in their name to Louis Napoleon, is it not because they suffered their good sense to be enervated by interested appeals at once to their valour and their fears? We have just cast our eyes over the various statements intended to indicate French hostility that have been put into circulation within the last six months, and are withdrawn now that their obvious purpose has been accomplished. In that list we find ample justification for the course we have all along pursued, and for the assertion which we now repeat—that they are most surely retarding the downfall of Napoleon's ill-gotten authority, who persist in attributing to him designs hostile to British interests, and to the French people sentiments dishonourable to the national character.

THE "KEY TO UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."—INDISPOSITION OF MRS. STOWE.—In consequence of an intimation from the publishers that "more copy" has been received, we suspend our concluding notice of this work. The authoress, we regret to learn from the following letter received in Glasgow on Monday by the agent for the "Glasgow," New York steamer, will probably not visit England this season:—

Andover, March 21.

My dear Sir,—I am very sorry to be obliged to inform you that Mrs. Stowe is very sick, and unable to leave her bed. She has been confined for more than a week, under very severe treatment, attended by two able physicians, who both prohibit any expectation of her being able to leave her room, without extreme peril, for a week or ten days to come.

In these circumstances we are reluctantly obliged to forego the privilege of taking passage in your vessel on the 26th.

With heartfelt thanks to you, and to the company you represent, for your very generous offer, I am, sincerely yours,
J. M'Symon, Esq.

C. B. STOWE.

LORD DERBY has caused his cattle and farming stock in Tipperary to be sold. The proceeds of the sale amounted to £4,000. The estate, hitherto farmed by his lordship, has been let to tenants.

The Revenue.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th of April, 1852 and 1853, showing the Increase and Decrease thereof.

	YEARS ENDED APRIL 5th.			
	1852.	1853.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	18,827,828	18,513,189	.....	314,639
Excise	13,182,698	13,385,498	202,800	.....
Stamps	5,501,526	6,429,025	927,499	.....
Taxes	3,691,226	3,194,271	.....	496,955
Property Tax	5,283,800	5,593,043	309,243	.....
Post-office	1,051,000	1,045,000	.....	6,000
Crown Lands	190,000	232,000	62,000	.....
Miscellaneous	192,000	271,514	79,514	.....
Total Ordinary Revenue	48,320,078	48,683,540	1,181,056	817,594
Imprest and other Monies	523,686	714,718	192,632	.....
Repayments of Advances	749,543	1,114,548	364,905	.....
Total Income ..	49,591,807	50,512,806	1,738,593	817,594
Deduct Decrease .....	.....	.....	817,594	.....
Increase on the Year .....	.....	.....	920,999	.....

	QUARTERS ENDED APRIL 5th.			
	1852.	1853.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	4,615,025	4,432,832	.....	182,193
Excise	2,070,064	2,098,581	28,517	.....
Stamps	1,515,985	1,657,749	141,764	.....
Taxes	995,048	111,476	.....	183,572
Property Tax	2,068,827	2,152,233	83,406	.....
Post-office	259,000	282,000	23,000	.....
Crown Lands	80,000	72,000	.....	8,000
Miscellaneous	41,733	19,518	.....	22,215
Total Ordinary Revenue	10,945,682	10,826,389	276,687	395,980
Imprest and other Monies	140,441	221,096	80,655	.....
Repayments of Advances	88,608	171,859	83,251	.....
Total Income ..	11,174,731	11,219,344	440,593	395,980
Deduct Decrease .....	.....	.....	395,980	.....
Increase on the Quarter .....	.....	.....	44,613	.....

Income and Charge of the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended 5th April, 1852 and 1853.

	QUARTERS ENDED JAN. 5th.	
	1852.	1853.
INCOME.		
Customs	4,633,267	4,431,238
Excise	2,078,171	2,105,331
Stamps	1,515,985	1,657,749
Taxes	295,048	111,476
Property Tax	2,068,827	2,152,233
Post-office	259,000	282,000
Crown Lands	80,000	72,000
Miscellaneous	41,733	19,518
Imprest and other Monies	18,631	113,558
Produce of the Sale of old Stores, &c.	121,810	107,538
Repayments of Advances	88,608	171,859
To Cash brought to this Account from savings on the Consolidated Fund	11,201,080	11,244,500
	11,201,080	11,244,500
CHARGE.		
Permanent Debt	5,490,533	5,487,179
Terminable Annuities	1,279,738	1,282,781
Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund ..	.....	.....
Sinking Fund	681,599	604,389
Civil List	99,251	99,495
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund ..	320,201	312,982
For Advances	236,576	98,390
Total Charge	8,107,898	7,885,216
Surplus	3,093,182	3,359,284
	11,201,080	11,244,500
The surplus of the Revenue at the 5th of October, 1853, was, after providing for the charge of that Quarter .....	.....	474,918
To which is to be added the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, as above stated, in the present Quarter .....	.....	3,359,284
	.....	3,834,202
The amount issued in the Quarter ended April 5th, 1853, in part of the sums granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund for Supply Services ..	.....	5,242,014
The probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund on 5th April, 1853 .....	.....	1,407,812

A ZEALOUS TEETOTALLER.—The president at the banquet given the other day at Alnwick to Sir G. Grey was Sir Walter Trevelyan, who is a teetotalter, and declined to call upon the company to fill their glasses—holding the custom of proposing toasts to be "a relic of barbarism." This caused some confusion and hissing, but the usual toasts were proposed notwithstanding. When his own health was proposed, the Chairman took the opportunity to make a speech against fermented liquors, advocated something equivalent to a Maine Liquor Law for England, and proposed that Sir G. Grey should bring in the bill.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

THE CITY ADDRESS TO LOUIS NAPOLEON.

In the House of Lords, at its re-assembling on Monday, Lord CAMPBELL called attention to the address lately presented by some London merchants to the Emperor of the French. He believed that the presentation of such an address by any one except the authorized agents of the Crown, was a violation of the law of nations; quoted Vattel and Burke in support of that opinion; and wished to know if the deputation had been sanctioned by her Majesty's Government.

The Earl of CLARENDON could not agree with Lord Campbell in thinking that the presentation of such an address constituted an offence against the law of nations. He could, however, assure the noble lord that it had not received the sanction of the Government; for, though he thought its language perfectly unobjectionable, he had distinctly refused to instruct Lord Cowley to be present when it was laid before the Emperor of the French.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH thought that Lord Campbell had done quite right in bringing the matter before the House. He entirely dissented from the complimentary tone of the address. In short, the whole transaction filled him with unqualified disgust.

Lord MALMESBURY thought the course pursued by Lord Clarendon unexceptionable. He might regret that the address had been presented, but it was matter for congratulation that it had produced a good effect in Paris.

The LORD CHANCELLOR vindicated the deputation from the charge of illegality, and instanced, in its justification, the recent deputation to Tuscany.

Lord CAMPBELL reiterated his assertion, and drew a distinction between the deputations in question—the one being for a national, and the other for a general object.—The subject then dropped.

WINDSOR ELECTION.

In the Commons, Mr. GASKELL reported that the Select Committee on the Windsor Election Petition had unanimously determined that Lord Charles Wellesley is duly elected, and unanimously agreed to the following resolutions:—

That treating to a considerable extent appears to have existed at the last election for the said borough of New Windsor, but that such treating is not proved to have taken place for the purpose of corruptly influencing the voters, or that it was by the order or with the sanction of Lord C. Wellesley or his agents.

That a practice appears to have prevailed at the recent election for the said borough of hiring or otherwise employing large bodies of men for the purpose of protecting the voters and preserving order.

The committee are of opinion that such a practice leads to the incurring of excessive and exorbitant expense, and is on other grounds demoralizing and pernicious. The committee are of opinion that this evil has been mainly caused by the insufficiency of the arrangements made at the last election for the said borough of New Windsor, and by the inadequacy of the police.

Mr. COBDEN presented a petition from certain inhabitants of New Windsor, who, referring to the report of the select committee, said, they were at a loss to conceive how treating could be carried on to a considerable extent for any other purpose than unduly to influence voters, or who could have found the means of carrying it on except Lord Charles Wellesley and the party who benefited by it. The petitioners stated that thirteen public-houses had been kept open both before and after the election for the voters of Lord Charles Wellesley, at a cost of several hundred pounds. The petitioners complained of corrupt practices generally in the borough at the late election, and prayed for redress. He did not impugn the impartiality of the committee, for he had a deliberate conviction that the committees of the House had not only done their duty impartially, but with severe justice [hear, hear].

Mr. GRENFELL presented a petition from Mr. John Thomas Bedborough, one of the magistrates for the borough of New Windsor, against that portion of the report referring to the inadequacy of the police arrangements at the last election.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that on Friday next he would move for a committee of the whole House, to consider the Consolidated Fund and National Debt Redemption Acts. The right hon. gentleman also gave notice that he would state the intentions of the Government with respect to finance on Monday, the 18th.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL also gave notice, in answer to Mr. DISRAELI, that he would take the third reading of the Canadian Clergy Reserves Bill on Monday next, and would, therefore, postpone the third reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill from Monday till the Friday following. He could not fix a day for stating the Government intention with respect to India.

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

Lord J. RUSSELL then rose to state the intentions of the Government with respect to education in England and Wales. He began by tracing the history of the public day schools for the education of the poorer classes, from the time of Joseph Lancaster and Dr. Bell, both of whom, he observed, proceeded upon the system of having monitors chosen from the boys in the schools—a system which, among other defects, employed as instruments persons who had no peculiar aptitude for the office of teaching. He noticed the establishment of a National Society (in 1811—six years after the establishment of the British and Foreign School Society) to supply an alleged defect in the Lancastrian schools—namely, instruction in the formularies of the Church of England. He referred to the propositions made by the Government in 1831, and to the establishment in 1839 of the Committee of Council, which, he observed, took a more enlarged and discriminating view of the business of education, and proposed the formation of training schools. In 1846 further steps of considerable import

ance were taken for improving the quality of the education provided for the poor. Throughout, however, the State had not interfered materially with the nature of the instruction provided for the poorer classes, though great alterations had taken place since the time of Lancaster and Bell, at the suggestion of the different societies or the managers of particular schools.

What I wish to call the attention of the House to, however, is the point at which we have arrived with respect to the education of the country generally—which it is in amount and in character. I received only yesterday from the Registrar-General a statement relative to the number of schools in this country, and of persons receiving education in them. The number of public day schools existing on the 31st of March, 1851, at the taking of the census, was 15,473; the number of persons belonging to the schools, or on the school books, was—males, 791,548; females, 616,021; attending at the schools on the 31st of March—males, 635,107; females, 480,130. The number of private day schools existing on the 31st of March, 1851, was 29,425; the number of persons belonging to the schools or on the school books was—males, 347,694; females, 353,210; attending at the schools on the 31st of March—males, 317,390; females, 322,349. The proportion of scholars on the books to the population was equal to 11.76 per cent., or 1 scholar to 8½ persons; the proportion of scholars in attendance to scholars on the books was equal to 83.1-5th per cent. I will now state from a different source what I believe to be a very accurate estimate of the number of boys and girls belonging to the schools of the before-mentioned societies. The House will find it less than the number I have already given, which may be accounted for partly from the circumstance of there being a number of schools unconnected with any society, and partly from the account being made up previously to 1851, which allows for subsequent increase. The number of scholars in 1847 was—Church schools, 955,865; British and Foreign schools, 225,000; Wesleyan, 38,623; Congregational, 6,839; Roman Catholic, 34,750; Ragged schools, 20,000; total, 1,281,077. Number of schools.—Church of England, 17,015; British and Foreign, 1,500; Wesleyan, 397; Congregational, 89; Roman Catholic, 585; Ragged schools, 270; total, 19,856. The income of these schools in 1847 stood thus:—Church of England schools, £817,081; British and Foreign schools, £161,250; Wesleyan, £27,347; Congregational, £4,901; Roman Catholic, £16,000; Ragged schools, £20,000; total, £1,046,879. I think I shall be rather under than over the mark if I add £50,000 for all other schools; and this makes the amount provided for the maintenance of those schools about £1,100,000. The sources of income are as follow:—Local endowments, £69,537; local subscriptions, £366,823; local collections, £114,109; school pence, £413,044; other sources, £83,076; private supporters, £54,000. There is one sum to which I am particularly desirous of calling the attention of the House—I allude to the item of £413,000 derived from school pence [hear]. I have no doubt the sum here given is below the actual amount, and that we should not err in excess if we were to set down £500,000, or half a million, as the sum actually contributed in school pence. Now, recollecting that half a century ago there were none but Sunday schools which could be called public schools for the poor, the result of these efforts is striking, and likewise satisfactory [hear, hear]. That the people of this country, and, above all, the working and poorer classes, should contribute half a million a year to defray the expense of the instruction of their children the House cannot fail to consider as a most gratifying circumstance [hear, hear]. I confess it induces me to think that we ought to direct our efforts rather to strengthen and improve the system of education which has grown up chiefly from Voluntary efforts, than to attempt to set up anything in its place which, while disturbing the existing system, might fail to supply an equal amount of money for the education of the poor [hear, hear]. At the same time, we are bound to bear in mind that, although large sums are provided for this instruction, and a great number of persons partake of it, it is, in great part, defective and inadequate, and it becomes us to consider whether, without disturbing the existing system, we may not do much to improve it.

Lord John then described and eulogized the system of pupil-teacher training pursued under the Minute of 1846; and stated that—

Since 1844, the outlay upon training schools has been £353,402, and the grants £137,623. The income of twenty-one training schools in 1851 was £44,000, to which must be added the annual grants, amounting to £4,334. Up to 1851, the number of training schools established was, I believe, forty; but the number has been much increased since, as well as of the persons educated as pupil-teachers. In 1852, the total expenditure on these schools, under the minutes of the Committee of Council, was—for augmentation of teachers' salaries, £16,975; for stipends of pupil-teachers and gratuities to schoolmasters for their instruction, £79,587; towards the building of training schools, £15,996; for the support of training schools, £17,545—making a total of £130,103.

The inspectors bore the strongest testimony to the valuable results of this expenditure. About 1,900 men and 900 women had received certificates of merit, of whom 2,700 continued to teach.

I now come to a question which has been discussed with great ability, and which has excited great interest throughout the country—namely, what shall be done with this system? Shall we continue to add to its efficacy by augmenting the amount of aid given by the State? Shall we abandon it altogether? Shall we adopt another system in the place of it? I will dispose of the last two queries before proceeding to explain the proposition which it will be my duty to submit to the House. It is urged by some persons, of considerable talent, that the State ought not to interfere at all in the religious and moral training of the people of this country, but that this matter ought to be left entirely to the voluntary efforts of those who choose to undertake the task. I can never subscribe to the reasoning by which this position is supported. I never can admit that any principle or any scruple should prevent the State from assisting in the religious and moral training of the people, when it is obviously the great duty of the State to preserve peace and to enforce the observance of the rules of morality [hear, hear]. Take the case of a young man cast into gaol for some act of theft.

He is told by the gaoler that he has offended against the laws of the country; he is told by the chaplain of the prison that he has offended against the laws of God. Should he ask why he had not been instructed before with respect to these matters, would it be a sufficient answer to that young man to say, "The State has power to punish—it can commit you to prison, and even give you religious instruction while there; but there is some principle or scruple which prevents it at any previous period from giving you the means of avoiding the punishment you suffer?" [hear, hear.] But that question was agitated very fully, I think, in 1847, and the House decided, by a very considerable majority, in favour of the aid which was then sought by the Government for the purpose of promoting education. Since that time it has not appeared to me that the opinion of this House has been changed, and it certainly does not appear that the country agree with those who support what is called the Voluntary system [hear, hear]. Various religious communions—for instance, the Established Church, the Wesleyans, the Roman Catholics, and the British and Foreign School Society, comprising in the schools in connexion with it many of the various denominations of Dissenters—have received the aid which was given them under the Minutes of the Committee of Council. There are other parties, indeed, belonging to the same denominations as those who receive the aid, especially the Baptists and Congregationalists, who refuse the aid and maintain the Voluntary principle. It is evident, however, that these latter, as compared with the country generally, form rather an inconsiderable minority, and, therefore, it cannot be expected that this House would so far change its course as to lean to the arguments used in support of the Voluntary system [hear, hear].

The secular scheme was next described in its several phases, and dismissed in the following sentences:—

The proposal, as it stands nakedly in the first declaration of their views, amounts to this,—give exclusively secular instruction in the schools, and leave religion to be taught elsewhere by the ministers of religion. The second view of the subject, however, is this,—there is a natural theology which should be taught in the schools, but Christianity should not be taught there [hear, hear]. Now, that appears to me a view certainly more extensive, and undoubtedly far more dangerous, than that which the advocates of secular education first set out with. My belief is that the people of this country acted with a right instinct, when, upon associating together and devoting their money for the purpose of education, they declared openly that there should be a religious training in the schools, and that that religious training should comprise all the great doctrines of Christianity [cheers]. Therefore neither I nor the present Government can be a party to any plan for proposing a secular mode of teaching instead of that which is at present established.

What, then, was to be done? The National Society—even if it could be induced to give up its rule with respect to the Catechism and attendance at church—could not meet the requirements of the case. Although we had an Established Church, people of different religious persuasions enjoyed as a rule equal civil rights; and Protestant Dissenters would most naturally and most justly say that the rule to be established on this subject should not be the rule of our ecclesiastical laws, but the rule of our civil and political laws; the rule of equality, and not of ascendancy. There was a strong repugnance to the imposition of rates for objects in which the whole of the community could not agree. Consequently, as the right hon. gentleman opposite, the member for Midhurst, said last year, there would be, if a school-rate were imposed in every parish, something like the agitation in reference to it which now often prevails in reference to the church-rates [hear, hear].

There is, however, it appears to us, one kind of community in this country which might obtain the means of supporting schools by rates—I allude to those towns which have a corporate organization, and, under act of Parliament or by ancient charter, manage, through municipal institutions, the concerns of the locality. In towns of this kind there is not any necessity for establishing schools of one kind. There are in these towns, generally, schools belonging to various communions, all of which either receive, or might receive, some support by the Minutes of the Committee of Council. It appears to us, therefore, that it is possible, at all events, to give power to the corporations and municipal councils of such towns to vote a rate for the purpose of improving education therein. But, in so doing, we should think it necessary to impose certain conditions, in order to prevent evils which otherwise might arise. In the first place, we think it right that two-thirds of a town council should agree in the imposition of the rate. If a mere majority had the power to impose the rate, and the majority should happen to be small, that would give rise to incessant attempts to overturn the previous decision, and to probably great dissensions in the locality; but if two-thirds of the representatives of the community gave their voice in favour of the imposition of the rate, their decision would probably be generally in accordance with the sense of the town. In the next place, we think it necessary that the rate should be applied, not to establish schools in substitution of former schools, but in aid of the voluntary efforts of individuals, and of the school-pence given by the parents of children. We should propose some such scheme as this—that the rate might be applied to pay 2d. in the week for the scholars, provided 4d. or 5d. were contributed from other sources. We should propose, likewise, that the schools which should receive this assistance should be schools which, under the Minutes of Council, might receive assistance, and which consequently have, for years, received the sanction of Parliament [hear]. I should be afraid of great difficulty and dissension if we were to go beyond a rule of this kind; and I found my opinion very much on what occurred in Manchester during the past year.

The resolution to which the association came made it an absolute and essential condition, that the Scriptures should be read in the authorized version, and that the Douay version should be used by the Roman Catholics. But it was to be expected, and it occurred, that the Roman Catholics objected altogether to the religious education in such schools, and therefore they dissented from that plan. Now, I think there would be much difficulty in framing a plan less

objectionable, that we would not propose that the power of the town council should go further than the appointment of a committee, which should distribute the sum according to the opinion of the committee. The committee might be formed partly of members of the town council, partly of other persons resident in the town, who would elicit accurate information with regard to the schools, and see that all the conditions required by the State were complied with in those schools. I have said that I shall propose to ask for leave this evening to bring in a bill to carry into effect these provisions. We propose that in these schools the parent shall have the power of withdrawing his child from the religious instruction if he should object, but it is obvious that the parent, on the one hand, would not send his child to a school where religious instruction would be repugnant; and that, on the other hand, the school which has a strict rule that every child should have religious instruction would refuse to receive such child. Therefore, all that can be done by a clause of this kind would be to lay down the general principle. Seeing that such a plan could not be adopted generally in the kingdom, and for this plain reason, that for many parishes in the country there could be only one school, we propose, by means which have been under consideration, but which have not been yet fully matured, to allow, in certain instances, in places which are not municipal corporations, a certain sum per head for the children attending the school. It would be necessary to confine any such grant to those schools where the schoolmaster has obtained a certificate;—but, as I have said, the provisions of that minute have not been fully matured. When it has, it shall be laid before this House, and this House, before coming to a vote on the subject, will have the opportunity of seeing it.

The committee had also come to a resolution as to additional grants for building schools in poor places. The country might be divided as to education into three classes—first, places where education was good and sufficient; secondly, where it was not satisfactory either in quality or quantity; and thirdly, where it was entirely neglected. The first class was large and increasing—the third not very large—but the second was the largest and most important.

He had now stated what was proposed to be done by the bill which he should ask leave to introduce; but there was another subject of great importance—the large amount of money left by charitable bequests for purposes of education. The number of these charities had been ascertained by various commissions to be 28,340, and the annual income of the endowments for education was £312,000. Abuses had been found to exist in these charities; many were of extremely small amount, and some had been left for purposes which were not now useful. These matters had attracted the attention of Parliament, and bills had been introduced upon the subject. It appeared to the Government, that there were two matters, totally distinct, to be provided for—one, a judicial power, to declare whether any of the trusts had been abused, and to take measures to remedy such abuses; another, a power of administration, or of superintending the administration, of the trusts. The latter it was now proposed to vest in a Committee of the Privy Council, to be appointed by her Majesty, with the Lord President at its head; and it was proposed to give the judicial power to the county courts where the income of the charity was under £30 a-year, and to the Master of the Rolls where it exceeded that amount.

There were other topics akin to the subject. The sums to be granted for the promotion of science and art it was intended to place under the control of a department of the Board of Trade. With regard to the Universities he had no particular scheme to announce on the part of the Government; on the contrary, they were of opinion that they should not fulfil their duty if they proposed any scheme to Parliament until the matter had been further considered, and the Universities had had an opportunity of suggesting and adopting such changes as they thought desirable. With respect to Oxford, he was of opinion that very considerable changes were required in the constitution of that University, by improving the governing body; by enlarging the means of access to the University; by removing or modifying the restrictions upon the admission to fellowships, which should not be held for life; and by the more rigorous application of the endowments of the colleges to purposes of instruction in the University. The Government would keep these objects in view, and if the Universities should refrain from making useful alterations it would be the duty of her Majesty's Government not to hesitate at bringing in measures which they might think necessary for that purpose.

And now, sir (Lord John concluded), having ventured to trouble the House upon these important subjects, I feel that, wide as is the field which I have had to go over, it has been quite impossible for me to give an adequate notion to the House, either of the present state of the question or the measures which the Government mean to propose; but I have a firm belief that the people of this country, who themselves have founded these institutions—that the people of this country, who in the course of the last half century have carried out day schools and the instruction of the poorer classes to such an extent as I have shown you, will themselves supply any inadequacy; and will even supply any defects that may be found in our legislation. I feel that with respect to these great and very important subjects, that will happen which we have seen happen in the material world, and in physical science. We have seen the vapour which passed away unnoticed and disappeared, converted into the means of giving a brilliant light to our streets and towns. We have seen forces of nature which were once considered to be only noxious and destructive employed for the purpose of giving in a few moments intelligence which a century ago required weeks and even months to convey. We have seen wonders of physical science, which astonish even the age in which we live; and I feel persuaded that whatever may be the state of society in this country at present, there is a power which will draw from the destructive elements of society the means of establishing religion and morality on a still firmer basis, and which will make that religion and morality conducive to the permanence of our sacred

institutions [cheers]. I feel that this is even a still nobler task, is even a still greater achievement than those wonders which the acquisition of science have enabled us to see [cheers]. Implying this House to pay the utmost attention to the subject, to take no words of mine as sufficient for the measure which I have to propose, but to keep in view those objects upon which the future happiness and welfare of this country must depend, I shall beg leave to introduce the bill [loud cheers].

Mr. EWART and Mr. HUME thanked Lord John for his scheme as far as it went.

Mr. M. GIBSON observed that Lord J. Russell had not said what was to become of the Minute of Council of June the 12th, 1852. Had it been rescinded? Lord J. RUSSELL replied, it was not intended to enforce that minute. It was proposed that a power should be given to clergymen to appeal to the Lord President of the Council and the bishop of the diocese in cases where the schoolmaster had been guilty of immoral conduct.

Mr. W. J. FOX observed that much of the virtue of a rate depended upon its being levied and applied upon an impartial principle; otherwise, much of the antagonism now existing in the country upon this subject would be introduced into boroughs. The noble lord had given as a reason for the mingled system which he proposed the fact that nearly £500,000 a-year was now contributed towards these schools by the children's pence. But, though this was called children's "pence," it was not to be understood that the sum of 1d. was paid by each child. By many, four, or five, or six times as much was paid—enough, in fact, to enable the children to be instructed at a private school. The greater portion of that money would be expended in education, whatever the system. But how were those persons treated who thus at present spent their money? If a borough-rate were levied, it would fall most heavily upon that very class who were now making exertions to educate their children. He was disappointed that the noble lord had not grappled with the bugbear. There was no such a thing as education without the religious element. The question was, how it could be best infused, and the difficulty had been already overcome in Ireland, as well as in America. He regretted, too, the absence of provision for improving the quality of the education imparted. Nevertheless, he could not but hope that as the discussion proceeded the scheme would be enlarged, so as at length to become really comprehensive and worthy of the name of "national;" and certainly he was disposed to believe that by the recognition of the principle of a rate the noble lord had laid the foundation of an edifice which would add honour to his own name, and redound to the happiness and glory of the country [hear, hear].

Mr. E. BALL approved the scheme because it enforced the teaching of the word of God. Sir R. INGLIS considered the scheme impracticable, and promised his utmost opposition to the noble lord's proposition with regard to Oxford University. Lord J. MANNERS defended the rescinded minute.

Mr. PHINN, Mr. WIGRAM, Mr. BLACKETT spoke each at some length on the condition of the university and collegiate institutions.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained the intentions of the Government with reference to the minute of June, 1852, and stated that Scotland would not be included in the bill. The great public schools would be included in the bill to be introduced in the House of Lords relating to charitable trusts. He replied to Mr. Blackett with some warmth, that it was the duty of the Legislature to see that the endowments and revenues of the Universities were made available for the ends and purposes for which they had been given; and if any lay dormant, it was for the welfare of the Universities themselves that their application should be so directed as to answer those ends.

Mr. AINSLEY PELLATT regretted that no allusion had been made to a very interesting and important class of her Majesty's subjects—namely, Sunday-school teachers, whose avocations had been pursued for the last seventy years with great advantage to the country. There were at that time 2,000,000 Sunday scholars and 200,000 teachers, whose instructions were all voluntary. In Manchester alone there were 90,000 Sunday scholars and 9,000 teachers. So far as the noble lord's plan provided for the handing over of public money to municipal corporations for educational purposes it had his approbation; and he believed it would tend to check that spirit of centralization which was so much objected to by many of the trading communities. A suggestion had been made by a Derbyshire manufacturer, which was, he thought, worthy of the attention of the Government, namely, that a certificate of educational advancement should be given to children and presented to employers when application was made for employment.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

CLERGY RESERVES (CANADA) BILL.

Mr. F. PEEL moved the order of the day for the consideration of this bill as amended, and observed, that the only material amendment was one which allowed a certain period (as was understood) for reference to the Home Government before any alteration was carried into effect; a similar provision being inserted in every Canadian act.

Mr. HUME thought it of the utmost importance that all questions for legislation should be determinable at once by the Government of Canada. Considerable inconvenience had arisen from delay with regard to Trinidad. He also complained of the retention of the clause with regard to the payment of £9,000 a-year, and said he believed it would leave discontent in Canada.

Monday next was then fixed for the third reading.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Earl of ABERDEEN has given notice, that on Monday next he will move an address to the Crown,

founded on the report of the Canterbury election committee; and, on the motion of Mr. SEYMOUR, the writ is further suspended till the 2nd of May.

The Government Pilotage Bill was read a second time, with some other bills, on Monday night.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

HUDDERSFIELD.

Mr. Willans having retired, his friends determined to bring forward Lord Goderich, late M.P. for Hull, in his place. On Monday evening in last week, a deputation from Huddersfield waited upon his lordship in London; their object being accomplished, his lordship returned with them the same evening to Huddersfield, where he arrived soon after eleven o'clock. Nearly two hundred gentlemen were on the platform of the railway station to receive his lordship, who, on being announced, was most enthusiastically cheered. On Tuesday morning the town was placarded with the announcement that Lord Goderich would, in the evening, address the electors and non-electors in the Philosophical Hall. Previous to that meeting, his lordship briefly addressed between one hundred and two hundred gentlemen in the large room of the Queen. He entered into an explanation of the circumstances connected with the last Hull election, and very satisfactorily exculpated himself from all participation in the criminal practices proved to have been carried on there. The meeting appeared perfectly satisfied with the noble lord's statement, and on its conclusion warmly cheered the speaker. In the evening a number of gentlemen (amongst whom was Mr. Willans), escorted his lordship to the place appointed for the meeting. Mr. J. Brierley was called to the chair, and Mr. Willans introduced his lordship. Lord Goderich, on rising to address the meeting, was received with the most hearty demonstrations of applause. During the course of his speech, his lordship expressed himself a thorough Free-trader, anxious for the complete application of Free-trade principles. On the question of the suffrage, he said—

The only principle upon which I would rest the representation is, that we should extend it to the utmost possible point, and I shall be willing to advance in that direction by all the means which the circumstances of the country will allow [applause]. I have no sympathy with the principle of finality [hear]. I am not afraid of my countrymen [applause]. I cannot believe that this dense meeting is composed of men any one of whom is unfit for the suffrage. Therefore you will find my opinions on that point accord with the opinions I have ever understood the men of Huddersfield to hold; you will, I believe, find my opinions satisfactory upon that point [hear, hear, and applause]. But if you extend the suffrage ever so far, you would not produce a good House of Commons, if you did not alter the present distribution of the electoral districts [applause]. The present distribution is fundamentally vicious. It is founded upon no principle except that of attempting to silence the voice of the people; and therefore I shall advocate a vast and most comprehensive alteration in this respect [applause].

He also expressed himself in favour of the ballot and financial reform. His views on ecclesiastical endowments were equally decided:—

Gentlemen, you may be aware that I am "myself a member of the Church of England" [hear, hear]. You would not respect me, those of you who are not members of that Church would not respect me more, but I imagine less, if I were not to say I have for that institution a sincere and well-founded regard [applause]. If I were to come before you in a spirit of hostility to that institution, you would tell me, I think, gentlemen, that I was talking clap-trap [loud applause]. It is my belief that no institution, and, least of all, an institution founded on, and connected with, the Christian religion, is likely to prosper if supported by any means inconsistent with the most perfect justice and the most entire truth [loud applause]. I believe to that institution, of all others, artificial props or unjust appliances are most utterly destructive; and, therefore, I should be the last man to support anything which seemed to me to be of that nature [loud cheers]. Gentlemen, I will briefly state the principle by which my Parliamentary conduct, in this respect, has hitherto been guided, and by which I have also been guided in those discussions upon those topics in which I have been otherwise publicly engaged, and by which I will be guided in the future, whether in or out of Parliament. I shall object to any further endowment by the State to any religious bodies whatever [applause]. When I look at the religious condition of this country, and see the manner in which it is divided in opinion, I believe that such a course would be unwise, unjust, and destructive [cheers]. I am also opposed, not merely to any further State endowment, but to all grants out of the public revenue for religious and ecclesiastical purposes [cheers]. And, as a proof that I am so, I voted or the motion in the House of Commons brought forward by my friend—as I am sure he would allow me to call him—Mr. Scholefield, the member for Birmingham, for the abolition of all such grants [applause]. I believe that the taxes which are now levied on people of all religious opinions, under the name and title of church-rates, and other similar taxes, are not for the support, but rather for the destruction—not for the advantage, but rather for the serious disadvantage, of the Church to which I belong [loud cheers]; and I believe, whether for her advantage or for her disadvantage, they are unjust and unwise [cheers]. I shall, therefore, always vote for, and support, their total and entire abolition [much cheering].

Had he been in the House of Commons at the time he would decidedly have voted against the withdrawal of the third clause of the Clergy Reserves Bill, and have gone into the same lobby with the hon. gentlemen who opposed the Government on that occasion. In alluding to his desire to promote the welfare of the working classes, he said:—

Gentlemen, I have learnt, and it is true, that it is not very greatly in the power of legislation to benefit large masses of men [hear, hear]. I believe it is much more

in the power of Legislation to injure them [applause]. I believe that most of the present condition of this country, and much of the past worse condition of this country in former times, has been the result far more of over-legislation than even of mis-legislation; but still I am far from putting myself up in narrow limits. I am far from saying it is not in the power of Parliament, and I am still farther from saying it is not the bounden duty of the Legislature, to do all they can for promoting the elevation, the well-being, happiness, and independence, of all classes of the people, and to raise, by every means in their power, all those classes that are now most depressed in the social scale, until the day shall come when all shall be united together in one great and true bond, and when, if you will allow me to use the word, we shall be one great and united democracy [hear], and shall have merged all class distinctions in a large feeling of union as Englishmen and as brother-men, so that we may be able to go on in an uninterrupted stream of progress, founded upon those sacred principles of truth and justice which are inculcated by our common religion [loud and protracted cheers].

At the conclusion of his address, Lord Goderich answered several questions proposed by persons in the meeting, after which Mr. Wright Mellor moved, and Mr. Jas. Hanson seconded the following resolution:—

That in the opinion of this meeting Lord Goderich is a fit and proper person to represent this borough in Parliament, and in the event of his consenting to offer himself as a candidate, to undertake to give him our earnest support.

On this resolution being put to the meeting, a large forest of hands was held up, and there were only three or four dissentients. Lord Goderich then declared himself a candidate. The meeting separated amid cheering for the noble lord. The friends of Mr. Starkey have not as yet ventured on a public meeting. The addresses and bearing of Lord Goderich appear to have made him a great favourite. Our contemporary, the *Huddersfield Examiner*, says:—

There is an earnest openness about the speech of Lord Goderich which goes to the hearts of his hearers, and makes them feel that they give their confidence to one who will be faithful to his trust. He can most ably give a reason for the faith that is in him, and as an earnest and gifted Liberal we believe that he is likely to command an attentive and respectful hearing on the floor of the House of Commons to the enunciation of his views. To be represented by such a man would, indeed, be a high honour to Huddersfield, and from the enthusiasm with which electors and non-electors have received his lordship, we cannot but augur for him a successful, although severe, contest. The meetings held during the week—but especially that of last night—have been most enthusiastic and unanimous in his favour, and must have been peculiarly gratifying, to his lordship, whose name, we will venture to say, will, from this time, be a "household word" in Huddersfield, as the name of a nobleman possessing, in the language of Mr. Brown, "a clear head, a warm heart, and a burning eloquence; and bent upon raising mankind by all the means in his power." Well will it be for Huddersfield should it act independently and intelligently by sending Lord Goderich to represent it in the House of Commons.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—The friends of Messrs. Booker, King, and Hanbury, the sitting members for Herefordshire, who have been petitioned against, have determined, in the event of their being unseated, to nominate in their places Mr. James Freeman, of Gains; Mr. H. Lee Warner, and Captain Meyrick, of Goodrick Court.

LANCASTER.—The candidates are Mr. John Armstrong (Liberal), brother to the unseated member, and Mr. Greene, "a Moderate Conservative."

COLLISION ON THE MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY.—A very long heavy goods train, from Manchester to Grimsby, at four o'clock last Friday morning, came in violent collision with a cattle-truck that was standing crosswise on the main line within 200 yards of the Workshop station on the Sheffield side. So great was the shock, that seven of the foremost trucks were thrown off the line, and two of them, with the engine and tender, were precipitated violently down a very steep embankment, a depth of thirty feet. The driver and fireman, not having had time to leap off, were hurled down the steep descent, and had a narrow escape of being crushed to death by the ponderous engine and tender that accompanied them in the fall. The cattle-truck that caused the obstruction was shattered into fragments, and two of the goods waggons were smashed to almost the same extent. The freight consisted of salt, bales of cotton, and miscellaneous merchandise. The main line could not be re-opened till half-past three o'clock in the afternoon. The truck that caused the mischief had advanced from an adjacent siding. The wind, which was very strong, might have propelled it upon the main line; but one of the company's servants states, that on the previous evening he secured it on the siding by blocking the wheels. There is evidence that at one o'clock in the morning the truck was at the terminus of the siding, with one corner projecting towards the main line, for at that hour another goods train, proceeding towards Sheffield, came in contact with it, and its prominent angle rent the panels of the waggons on one side as they passed it. Had the conductors of the former train done their duty, they would have pulled up and taken measures that would have prevented the subsequent mishap.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Lady Franklin's vessel, the "Isabel," screw-steamer, for Behring's Strait, left Woolwich early on Thursday morning.

FOUR CHILDREN HAVE BEEN POISONED at Nottingham by obtaining and eating, during the absence of the seniors, a portion of a pot of arsenic and honey, kept for destroying mice. As soon as it became known what the girls had been eating they were taken to the General Hospital, and every means used to save their lives; one of them, however, died from the effects of the poison; the others are progressing favourably.

JOBING IN CHATHAM DOCKYARD.

The disclosure made by the inquiry before the Chatham Election Committee, of the exercise of Dockyard patronage under the Derby Administration, has led to the production of papers bearing on the subject. It appears that, in 1847, the Lords of the Admiralty altered the mode of admitting and promoting persons employed in the dockyards, in order "to remove everything that can warrant a suspicion that preferment will be the result, not of services, but of political favouritism." In September, 1849, the power of checking and controlling all appointments was committed to the Surveyor of the Navy, and it was ordered that all correspondence relating to appointments should be made through him. This order was cancelled by Mr. Augustus Stafford, the Derby Secretary, in April, 1852; and, as no copies were found in the record department of the Admiralty, the correspondence on the subject has been supplied by Sir Baldwin Walker. It consists of two letters, the first from Sir Baldwin to Mr. Stafford, dated 21st of April, 1852, and commencing thus:—"You having been pleased to inform me that great dissatisfaction existed among your political friends at the manner in which the promotions, &c., were made in the dockyards;" and it proceeds to state that the writer, looking upon the cancelling of the circular of September, 1849, as a censure on his conduct, begs to tender his resignation. On the 10th of May, 1852, Sir Baldwin addressed a letter from Somerset House to the Duke of Northumberland. After stating that he felt bound to point out "the evil system which had been pursued of late," he writes:—

Your Grace is aware that the Secretary of the Admiralty thought proper to cancel, without the knowledge of the Board, their lordships' circular of the 29th of September, 1849, which directs that all papers respecting promotions and vacancies in the dockyards should be sent through the Surveyor to their lordships. This order of 1849 was only reverting to a system which had always been in force prior to 1845, and which was then discontinued, I have reason to believe, on personal grounds.

The abolition of a system which was found to work well for upwards of three years, causing an annual saving of £130,000 in the wages of the artificers of the dockyards, independent of upwards of £60,000 in the steam-factories, without impairing the efficiency of those establishments, must be prejudicial to the public interest, and has tended much to lower the position of the Surveyor.

Now there is no one to control the establishments, and the Surveyor can no longer be held responsible for the estimates not being exceeded, nor can he be answerable for the efficiency of these establishments; for the Board's admirable circular of February, 1847, which directs that all advancement in the dockyards shall be for merit alone, has been virtually thrown aside; vacancies have been filled up which were not necessary, and men advanced not for merit, but by political influence; and in one instance a person has been promoted who is not competent to fill the situation to which he has been appointed; and that was done without any reference having been made to the superintendent of the yard.

Having stated thus much, I think it right to inform your Grace, that I attribute the inconsiderate manner in which I have been put aside by the Secretary of the Admiralty to my unqualified refusal to depart from their lordships' circular of February, 1847, by lending myself to recommend men for advancement on political grounds.

In November last a correspondence ensued between Sir Baldwin Walker and Mr. Stafford, arising out of a statement by Mr. Stafford in the House of Commons, that there was no correspondence with the Surveyor of the Navy on the subject of the promotions in the dockyards; and also, that the Surveyor had not tendered his resignation. Hence the sting of these returns.

Some wholesome steps have been taken by the Admiralty with regard to admission and promotion in our dockyards. In future, promotion will be made "on public grounds, and on public grounds alone;" and, when once admitted, workmen are to rise by merit and ability. "All persons in the naval establishments" are informed, that any attempt, by principals or subordinates, to set aside the regulations, will be followed by dismissal. Such is the spirit of the amended regulations.

According to a Parliamentary paper, just printed, the number of voters in the employment of Government at Chatham who polled at the late election was 304; 171 of whom voted for Sir Frederick Smith (Derbyite), and 133 for Sir James Stirling (Whig).

A "BIG NUGGET."—The largest fragment of pure gold yet discovered in Australia, is now on view at Messrs. T. Ward and Co.'s office, Bond-street, Walbrook. It weighs 45lbs. 6 oz., and the gold being rather above the ordinary standard, the value is estimated at not less than £2,200. The "John Bull nugget" was dug up from the depth of eighteen inches, in the White Horse Gully, near Port Phillip, only six yards from the spot where the Victoria nugget, which weighs, however, only 28lbs., was found. The fortunate discoverer of the larger mass was a Mr. Potter, who formed one of a digging party, and who, with several of his colleagues, have accompanied their prize to England. Mr. Potter states, that as soon as the precious fragment was disinterred, he called to his partners, and immediately a blanket was thrown carelessly over the lump of treasure—the party having no inclination to trumpet their success amongst the diggers. The gold was conveyed in an empty cart to the nearest Government station, six miles distant, where on its arrival it was washed, and the dirt and clay with which it was besmeared, and with which the surface irregularities were filled, being removed, the value of the prize became apparent.

Court, Personal, and Political News.

HEALTH OF THE QUEEN.—Malicious or stock-jobbing rumours have been afloat during the past week, as to the health of the Queen, for which there appears to have been no foundation whatever, unless it be that certain good ladies have declared that her Majesty ought to have become seriously ill, considering her situation, in due manifestation of the alarm into which she must have been thrown by the late fire at Windsor Castle. We find that while the most startling reports were flying abroad, the Queen was walking "on the slopes" at Windsor with Prince Albert, taking a carriage drive with members of her family, or entertaining a party at dinner. She was out in the open air on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in last week; took a drive on Saturday, visiting the Princesses Theatre in the evening.—The Court removed on Thursday to Buckingham Palace, where a Court and Privy Council was held.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held at the Foreign Office on Saturday, and sat three hours.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER had a dinner party on Saturday evening at his official residence in Downing-street. The guests were Lord Wodehouse, Lord Lyttelton, the Bishop of Quebec, the Provost of Eton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Walter, M.P., Mr. Fitzgerald, M.P., Mr. R. Phillimore, M.P., Mr. E. Ball, M.P., Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Trevor, Mr. Anderson, &c.

MR. CHISHOLM ANSTET, late M.P., has been appointed one of the commissioners to revise the statutes.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES ON INDIAN AFFAIRS have examined Lord Gough, Col. P. Grant, Mr. Halliday, and Sir Edward Ryan. The committees, having disposed of the first head of their inquiry, which regarded the Administration of India at home and abroad, are now employed in the investigation of the second, or military branch. Upon this subject, including the system of appointments to the army, education, expenditure, pay, furloughs, &c., we understand that Mr. Melvill, the Secretary of the Court of Directors, underwent a lengthened examination, whilst the evidence of Mr. Halliday, formerly Secretary to the Government of Bengal, occupied three successive days.

SIR JAMES BROOKE, the Rajah of Sarawak, left for the East on Monday, in the steamer "Bengal."

THE INDIAN CHARTER.—It has been thought that the Government deferring to a recommendation pressed upon them from various quarters, will propose a temporary continuance Bill and a Commission of Inquiry. This anticipation is not, however, in accordance with the tenor of an article in Saturday's *Chronicle*, which adopts a semi-official tone. In that article, delay is represented to be unnecessary; "all that Parliament can do, either in the present session or at any future period," being comprised in the "simple and elementary task" of "so organizing the whole Government of India, that it may possess the means of reforming for itself the defects which at present exist in the internal administration." The *Chronicle* thinks it "more than probable, that competition will be introduced into the distribution of Indian appointments;" and "possible, that such a system may produce abler candidates for office, than those who have hitherto been nominated to Haileybury and Addiscombe." It will be "an advantage," we are told, "to break through the connexions of kindred or clientship which at present exist among those families who have for some generations enjoyed a considerable share of Indian patronage; and incidentally it may be desirable, that a larger portion of the community should take a direct interest in the affairs of the East." "The same objects," it is added, "would be still more effectually secured, by the transference of the more important patronage to the Local Government of India." Our contemporary goes on to say—

The remarkable indifference to individual fitness which has frequently been displayed in the appointments of governors for the minor Presidencies, will necessarily suggest the propriety of bringing our whole Eastern Empire under a more rational system of administration. Madras and Bombay have too often been entrusted to English placemen of little ability and no experience; and, as a necessary consequence, councils have been maintained to correct the results of their inevitable ignorance. With members from each of the subordinate Presidencies, forming a part of the Supreme Legislative Council, and with Lieutenant-Governors selected from amongst the ablest officers of the civil or military service, it is evident, that the minor Councils would become unnecessary, and the Governor-General with his Cabinet, assisted by a distinct and permanent Legislative Council, might exercise a general and useful superintendence over the five or six subordinate Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Hindostan, and, possibly, the Punjab. The residence of the Supreme Government might, perhaps, at the same time, be beneficially removed to the Upper Provinces.

The forthcoming measure must further provide for the future relations between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. It is probable, that means may be found to surround the Indian Minister with assessors of greater weight than those who have hitherto held the subordinate offices of the department. But the details of the administration must necessarily, as at present, be entrusted to those who possess Indian experience. The whole question turns on the constitution of the Court of Directors; and there can be no doubt, that the interference of the proprietors of Indian stock will be either abolished or materially curtailed. It cannot be difficult to settle the principles of the new organization; and Parliament, for the present year at least, will scarcely be called upon to do more.

"With or without a change of name, the Court of Directors will be retained as an independent autho-

riety;" but "the necessary alterations will probably include a considerable diminution of its numbers;" and the ruling powers now wielded by the "Secret Committee," will be entrusted to a few responsible individuals.

Fate, Police, and Assize.

DISTRIBUTING TEMPERANCE TRACTS IN PLACES OF WORSHIP.—At the Hammersmith Court, yesterday week, the Rev. I. Stoughton, minister of Horton-street Chapel, Kensington, Mr. R. Watson, solicitor, and one of the deacons of the chapel, and a number of their congregation, attended before Mr. Beadon, the sitting magistrate, according to a previous arrangement, for the purpose of hearing his worship's opinion in a case of some importance to the various Dissenting congregations. Two summonses were made returnable before Mr. Beadon on the 15th inst. One was against Mr. Watson, the deacon, for an alleged assault on Mr. Edmund Tisdale, a dyer, of Church-street, Kensington, in forcibly ejecting him from the chapel on Sunday morning, the 6th inst., and the other was taken out by Mr. Watson, and another against Mr. Tisdale, for having, on the same morning, wilfully and contemptuously disturbed the congregation assembled in the chapel for religious worship, by distributing temperance tracts and other papers in the pews. The following is his worship's judgment:—

There cannot be a doubt, in the case of "Watson and another against Tisdale," that I must, if pressed to do so, have bound the defendant over to answer an indictment for wilfully and contemptuously disturbing and disquieting a congregation assembled for religious worship, permitted by 52nd Geo. III., cap. 155. The summons obtained by Mr. Tisdale against Watson, one of the deacons, for ejecting him from the chapel with no more force than was necessary, because the complainant was placing tracts in the pews whilst the congregation was dispersing, opens the whole question; and I am of opinion that the act of the complainant, especially after notice given him, was a disquieting of a congregation assembled as aforesaid, and I should have held the deacon justified in so ejecting the party offending. The congregation is to be assembled for religious worship under the act; what, then, is the meaning of the word assembled? Had the interruption taken place when part only of the congregation were come together, and before any service had commenced, those who had so entered the chapel would surely be a congregation assembled for religious worship; and supposing the same interruption had occurred after the last prayer was said, and no one had left the church, the congregation were still assembled for religious worship, and if some few, or even the greatest number, had left, undoubtedly those who remained, and were going out by degrees, were still a congregation, who, having originally met for religious worship, had not yet entirely dispersed, and still formed part of the assembly; and their minds might well be disquieted by so extraordinary and unusual an act as that of the complainant. I have little doubt an action of trespass by the trustees would lie against Mr. Tisdale. I have here treated the tracts as in themselves unobjectionable; but there were some papers handed to me, and said to be written in pencil by Mr. Tisdale, and by him placed in the plate at a collection, of a very objectionable character, and had I read them at the time I hardly know whether I should have acted as mediator between the parties, but have let the law take its course. However, relying on the solemn promise made to me by Mr. Tisdale, I trust, after these strong expressions of my opinion, he will no more transgress, and that in future there will be real and undisturbed peace for the congregation of Horton-street Chapel.

The Rev. Mr. Stoughton thanked his worship for the trouble he had taken in the matter.

DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.—Miss Barlow, a governess, has recovered damages in an action against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, for hurts caused by a collision on their line at Bootle-lane station, near Liverpool. A luggage-train was driven into a passenger-train at the exit from a tunnel, at which dangerous spot the passenger-train had been stopped for the collection of the tickets. Miss Barlow was proceeding on her way to a situation. By a blow on the thigh she was crippled for life. During the trial, at Liverpool, an agreement was come to, and a verdict was taken for £370.

DESERPTION OF HIS FAMILY BY A NOBLEMAN.—The long-pending action against Lord Huntingtower, at the instance of the relieving-officers of Lambeth, for the recovery of £198 for the maintenance of a lady alleged to be his wife and his three children, for eighty-eight weeks, took place last week, at Kingston. His lordship swore that they had never been married, and that he had never said anything to justify such a supposition. The jury thereupon returned a verdict for the defendant.

ANOTHER BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—A Taunton jury have given £300 damages to a young woman named Crocker for a breach of promise of marriage on the part of Mr. Moore. Moore is a wealthy farmer at Exford, an ignorant man, aged forty-four; Crocker is a girl of twenty-two, and was servant to the farmer. He undoubtedly promised to marry her; it was alleged that he was the father of a child which she has had. He was at one time very fond of her, and used to drive his herds by her father's window to show his wealth. For the defence, a raw-looking clown was called to swear that he had frequently been familiar with the girl; and other witnesses were produced to show her general levity of conduct. The jury evidently disbelieved these witnesses.

WARNING TO EMIGRANTS.—John Eaton was indicted at Liverpool, for conspiring to defraud Martin Rowe. It appeared that the prosecutor, who is a shoemaker, came to Liverpool from Cornwall, for the pur-

pose of emigrating to Australia. On the 19th of March he met the prisoner, who asked him the way to the Clarence Dock. On the Monday following he again met the prisoner, who came up to him and shook hands with him, asking him to take a glass of ale, and they went into a public-house for that purpose, where the prosecutor paid for the ale. They then went into the kitchen, where a third person joined them, who apologized for his intrusion, to which they replied that it made no difference to them. This person then gave them to understand that he had just arrived from Australia, and pulled out a purse apparently full of money, and said that was the benefit of going to Australia, and offered to lend them money, and also to treat them. This the prosecutor declined, and the prisoner said he was going to Australia by the ship "North Atlantic," and that he had a little money of his own, being a jeweller, but that he could do good with more if he could get it on conditions. They then all went into another public-house, and had some more ale, and the conversation was about borrowing money, which the prosecutor refused to accept. The third man then took a piece of paper, and tore it into ten pieces, and proposed that they should play a game called "guessing" with the pieces of paper. The prisoner pretended that he did not understand it, and the other man explained it. The prisoner and the third man then played for £5, and the latter wanted the prosecutor to put down £5, which he refused to do. They then proceeded with the game, which was in the prisoner's favour. The other said he would go four to six that he would win. The prosecutor refused, but put down £6, as he understood, on behalf of the prisoner. The game was played with pieces of paper, ten of which were put on the table. The guessing consisted in putting a coin down either side upwards, and the guesser, with his back turned, guessed, the prisoner saying, "Man or woman?" and then the third man cried out his guess. The third man, it appeared, always guessed wrong until the prosecutor put down his money, and then he always guessed right, and took the money. At this game the prosecutor lost £6. The jury found the prisoner guilty. His lordship said, he hoped that the case would be a warning to emigrants, and make them cautious how they trusted those who pretended to be their friends. The sentence was that the prisoner be imprisoned for six months.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE AT ABERDEEN.—On Wednesday last, the Earl of Carlisle was installed into the office of Lord Rector of Marischal College, to which he was elected by the students on the 1st ult. His lordship, attired in the robes of office, and duly installed, took his place at the head of the University, and delivered an address replete with the graces of his customary style. On Wednesday afternoon the Earl visited the various institutions in Aberdeen, and on Thursday the students of Marischal College entertained him at a *déjeuner*. At the close of these proceedings the Lord Provost, magistrates, and town council, proceeded to the Town Hall, for the purpose of conferring the freedom of the city on the earl. After the necessary preliminaries connected with the enrolment of the new burgess, the Lord Provost affixed the burgess-ticket in his lordship's hat, and called for a bumper to his health. The Earl then addressed the assemblage, referring to the commercial prosperity of the city, and felicitously comparing it with Athens, where the civic and academic functions were often conjoined. In the evening, his lordship delivered the lecture on Pope to a large and delighted audience.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSE FOR WOLVERHAMPTON.—A large and influential meeting has been held in Wolverhampton to promote a project mooted by Viscount Ingeston—namely, the erection of improved dwellings for the poor. In the absence of the Mayor, G. Briscoe, Esq., presided. Viscount Ingeston, Viscount Lewisham, T. Thornely, Esq., M.P., the Rev. J. G. Daykene, N. Bevan, and J. B. Owen, moved and seconded resolutions. Colonel Hogg read extracts from his evidence given before the Inspector of the Board of Health, four years back, showing that many persons preferred staying in the commonest public-houses, and in the open air, to returning to their miserable lodgings; and that their homes were without regard to the commonest decencies of life, and productive of the most dreadful evils to their occupants. Earl Talbot stated that the Earl of Dartmouth had taken fifty shares in the scheme and Lord Wrottesley ten. The noble earl put his own name down for ten shares; and upwards of two hundred were taken before the meeting separated.

REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS.—An emigrant's farewell meeting was held on Friday afternoon, at the London Colonial Training Institution, for the Reformation of Adult Male Criminals, preparatory to the early departure of seventeen reformed criminals for the United States. The chair was taken by the Duke of Montrose, in the school-room, and, besides the emigrants, there were present all the inmates collected from the industrial shops in the building, which form so important a part of the machinery of reclamation.

STOCK OF ENGRAVINGS OF MR. ALDERMAN MOON, OF LONDON.—It will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere, that Messrs. Southgate and Barrett, auctioneers, in London, of literary property and works of art, will sell the valuable stock of engravings published during many years by Mr. Alderman Moon, of London, which includes, we believe, some of the most valuable engravings that have issued from the press of England. Some of the finest pictures of Landseer, Eastlake, Turner, Wilkie, Winterhalter, Leslie, Salter, Parris, Hayter, &c. &c., have been placed in the hands of the engraver under his directions. A list of some of these choice art-works is specified in our advertising columns.

Literature.

THE PERIODICALS (APRIL).

WESTMINSTER REVIEW, NO. VI., NEW SERIES.

SCARCELY inferior to, or less famous than, the *Edinburgh*, in those palmy days when Macaulay and Stephens shed over its pages the gorgeous or subdued splendour of their historical disquisitions, is now the long o'ershadowed *Westminster*. While the article, in its last number, on "Mary Tudor," is yet fresh on our memories and tongues, as one of rare beauty and instructiveness, there comes forth the current number, with at least two other papers of corresponding excellence. One of these—on "Martial and his Times"—supplies a vivid though condensed picture of Rome in those awful hours which heralded its fall—not a copy from the tableaux of Gibbon, nor a study upon the model of Tacitus; but a coloured daguerreotype of the common life of the Eternal City in those *dies iræ* when St. John was writing the Apocalypse and Juvenal elaborating his Satires, Christians dying in martyr-crowds and philosophers gaily opening their veins, beautiful barbarians from Britain selling in the bazaars and the avenging thunder-cloud gathering over the Dacian forests.—From this article let the reader pass at once to that entitled "Early Christianity, its Creeds and Heresies." As a review of Bunsen's "Hippolytus," it is incomparably the best of the half-dozen we have read; and as an advocacy, at once moderate and forcible. The writer first makes intelligible and interesting to the popular reader, the learned controversy anent the theological fragment attributed by some to Hippolytus, by others to Caius. In this he succeeds to admiration; thus condensing his author's diffuse representation of the personage whose claims he champions:—

"By acute and skilful combinations, effected with evidence scanty as a whole, and suspicious in every part, M. Bunsen has endeavoured to reproduce the historical image of Hippolytus. His office of 'bishop' implied simply the charge of the single congregation at Portus [on the Tiber]: the members of that congregation were the 'plebs' committed to his supervision: the city or village in which they lived was his diocese. His vicinity to the great capital drew him, however, into a wider circle of duties. For while Rome itself was divided into several ecclesiastical districts, each of which had its own clergyman and lay deacons, the suburban bishops were associated with these officers to form a committee of management, or presbytery, presided over by the metropolitan. By his seat at this board, he was kept in living contact with all the most stirring interests of Christendom, which, wherever their origin might be, found their way to the imperial city, and more and more sought their equilibrium there. At a commercial sea-port, his own congregation would largely consist of temporary settlers and mercantile agents, Greek brokers, Jewish bankers, African importers, to whom Italy was a lodging-house rather than a home; and by the continual influx of foreigners he would hear tidings of the remotest churches, and carry to the clerical meetings in the city the newest gossip of all the heresies. Possibly this position, with its opportunities of various intercourse, may have contributed to form in him the agreeable address, and faculty of eloquent speech, which tradition ascribes to him; and induced him to commence the practice of writing with studious care the homilies which were to be delivered in the congregation. At all events he is the first of whom we distinctly hear as a great preacher. His period extends, it is supposed, from the reign of Commodus (180—193) to the first year of Maximin (235—6); and so brought him into the same presbytery-room with five popes—Victor (187—198); Zephyrinus (201—218); Callistus (219—222); and Urbanus (223—230); and Pontianus (230—235); with the last of whom he shared, in the last year of his life, a cruel exile to Sardinia, and returned only to fall a victim to fresh informations, and suffer martyrdom by drowning in a canal."

We have not space for the slighter companion-picture—that of Caius, a presbyter of intramural Rome, and a leader of the advanced anti-Jewish party in the Church. It is to this ecclesiastic that the writer inclines, with the Neander theologians generally, to assign the authorship of the "Philosophumena;" but he acknowledges that the preponderance of evidence is very slight, and that "the masterly genius of M. Bunsen" has really made him "in love with his ecclesiastical hero; has put such an innocent and venerable life into that old effigy, that after wandering with him about the quays of Portus, and entering, with listening fancy, into the Basilica where he preached, it is hard to return him into stone, and think of him only as a dead bishop who made a bad almanac." After a series of exciting conjectures as to what Hippolytus and Caius must have witnessed under Commodus and Severus,—and an eloquent expression of the regret which all but the hardest pedant of theology must feel, that the good presbyter has not left us a diary instead of a catalogue of heresies,—the writer shows the true value of the "Philosophu-

mena;" his estimate of which is scarcely inferior to that of its enthusiastic editor. In successive paragraphs, nearly every line of which leaves a furrow on one's memory, he exhibits the relative positions of Catholic and Protestant to the Apostolic and Patristic records; briefly characterising the orthodox Protestant view as "less mischievous than the Roman Catholic only because it is more inconsequent and confused." This judgment we must not be supposed to endorse, because we do not stay to qualify or dispute it; and, with the same reservation, we give the following sentences from a summary of the writer's argument under this head:—

"The Catholic is right in clinging to the continuous thread of Divine Inspiration binding the centuries of Christendom together; and in maintaining that the expression of true doctrine grows fuller with time. He is wrong in making the Spirit over to an hierarchical corporation; and in treating the ostensible growth of doctrine as the mere negation of heresies. The Protestant is right in rescuing from the haze of uncertain tradition the real historical ground of his religion, and setting it in the focus of an intense reverence; and in rejecting whatever cannot be adjusted with the clear facts and essential Spirit of that primitive gospel. He is wrong in his insulation of that early time as a sole authoritative age of golden days, in which the faith had neither error nor defect, and from which it must be copied, with daguerreotype exactitude, into every disciple's mind. Keep the positive elements, destroy the negative limitations of both these systems, and the true conception of Christianity emerges. As a system of self-conscious doctrine, it is a religious Philosophy, starting from the historical appearance of Christ as an expression of God in human life, and always detained around this one object as its centre; and, in its development, consulting not the idiosyncrasies and conceits of private and personal reflection, but the devout consciousness and spiritual consensus of all Christian ages and all holy men."

On a later page, we have an amusing and suggestive description of the isolation to which a bishop of the second and third centuries would find himself condemned by Christians of the nineteenth:—

"The author of the 'Philosophumena' would be stopped at the threshold of every sect in our own country, and excluded as heterodox. He crosses the lines of our theological definitions, and trespasses on forbidden ground, in every possible doctrinal direction. Cardinal Wiseman would have nothing to say to him; for he is insubordinate to the 'Vicar of Christ,' and profanely insists that a pope may be deposed by his own council of presbyters. The Bishop of Exeter would refuse him institution; for his Trinity is imperfect, and he allows no Personality to the Holy Ghost. The Archbishop of Dublin might probably think him a little hard upon Sabellius; but if he would quietly sign the articles (which, however, he could by no means do), might abstain from retaliation, and let him pass. At Manchester, Canon Stowell would keep him in hot water for his respectable opinion of human nature, and his lofty doctrine of free-will. In Edinburgh, Dr. Candlish would not listen to a man who had nothing to say of reliance on the imputed merits of Christ. The sapient board at New College, St. John's Wood, would expel him for his loose notions of Inspiration. And the Unitarians would find him too transcendental, make no common sense out of his notions of Incarnation, and recommend him to try Germany."

Presently follows a description of English Churchism as seen by M. Bunsen, in common with many other philosophic and earnest minds, from which we can only quote one sentence; but that a sentence which, we predict, will often be heard again:—

"He sees that God has given to the English people a moral massiveness and veracity of character which presents the grandest basis of noble faith; while learned selfishness and aristocratic apathy uphold in the Church creeds which only stupidity can sign without mental reservations—a Liturgy that catches the scruples of the intellectual without touching the enthusiasm of the popular heart—a laity without function—a clergy without unity—and a hierarchy without power."

The remainder of the article is mainly a discussion of the doctrine and date of the Fourth Gospel; through which we must decline to follow the writer.

The opening article of the number is a quietly effective vindication of "British Philanthropy" from the accusation of having caused "Jamaica Distress." The second awards to Thackeray, from a comparison of his earlier and latest works, high praise blended with honest counsel. The third introduces to English readers Schopenhauer, a misanthropic sage of Frankfurt. The fifth is a review of recent "French writers on French policy," in which we think we detect a veteran but unsteady hand. The sixth deals with Mrs. Gaskell and Currer Bell as with Thackeray. To the seventh—on "the Educational Institutions of the United States"—we must find an opportunity of returning. The eighth adds another leaf to the early-won crown of Alexander Smith. The three concluding articles on Contemporary Literature continue to form a very valuable, though not faultless, feature of the *Review*.

[Other notices, though in type, we must reserve for our next.]

Notes, Critical and Explanatory, on the Prophecies of Jonah and Hosea; with a Summary of the History of Judah and Israel during the period when the Prophecies of Hosea were delivered. By the Rev. WILLIAM DRAKE, M.A., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co. London: G. Bell, Fleet-street.

As in many branches of Theological and Philosophical science the spirit of reform and progress is apparently earnestly striving amongst us, it shows evident signs of activity also in the department of Old Testament Exegesis—a science so much neglected, or at least generally so insufficiently cultivated in this country since the time of Lowth. We know that there are not a few who, directly or indirectly, put forth the plea of the comparative irrelevance of this branch of Theological study for the life of a Christian people, as an excuse for their neglect of it. We also grant that we do not think it likely that many conquests and triumphs will be secured to Christianity by way of conversions, even among Jews, in consequence of more frequent publications of Hebrew Grammars, Dictionaries, and Commentaries on the Old Testament, supposing even that they were more extensively and intensively used and studied than they are at present. But what of that? This is not the way we are accustomed to view the subject. Is it not enough for us to know that this science demands particular attention and cultivation, just because its chief object and task is to explore and clearly to define the basis on which Christianity historically and genetically stands? Experience has proved and will, we think, by and by show more clearly still, that neither philosophical generalisations, nor empirical and dogmatical eclecticism, nor ecclesiastical traditionalism, can save us the trouble of again and again tracing and sounding the foundation which is historically and divinely laid for the complex and massive structure of Christianity to rest upon.

The work whose title stands at the head of these paragraphs is not strictly speaking a contribution to the exegetical literature of the Old Testament, in the proper sense of the word, nor is this its direct object. This is rather to serve as a stepping-stone from the merely grammatical study of the Hebrew language to its practical application in the interpretation of the Old Testament, and it is, therefore, intended for the use of such students, who, though they have mastered the preliminary grammatical requirements of a Biblical scholar, are not yet advanced enough to appreciate and understand the operations of higher Biblical criticism. Hence the book contains neither a mere grammatical analysis of the two prophetic books, nor a commentary in the proper sense of the word, but a series of annotations which form a compromise between the two. This method results from the general plan of the work, and is, on the whole, well adapted to its general aim. But it has also its disadvantages, especially in stirring over difficulties which require a full though concise discussion, if they are to be touched at all. As an instance, we will refer to a paragraph in p. 43, "On Hosea's marriage with Gomer." The author starts with the observation:—"A question arises respecting the 1st and 3rd chapters of the prophecy of Hosea, which has caused great difference of opinion: viz., whether the transactions to which they relate were real events, or are to be regarded as a dream or vision, or simply as a parable." Hereupon the author goes on to assert:—"The weight of ancient authority is in favour of the first of these opinions, which, on the whole, seems to be that which is most probable. Gomer was a real, not a fictitious, personage." A reference to Cyril of Alexandria, and another to Theodoret, fills up the paragraph. This is unsatisfactory, both with reference to the subject referred to itself, and still more so on account of the general exegetical principle involved in it. Lastly, we also demur to the apparent undue weight which is here given to the "ancient authority" of the Fathers, whom we should think we honour most when we lay it down as a rule, that their authority in matters of Old Testament interpretation is to be considered as of very little weight.

Looking, however, upon the work from its own point of view, we cannot withhold from it the praise of containing a concise and simple explanation of such words and phrases as seemed to require elucidation from grammar, etymology, or history, to evolve the proper meaning of the text. The author is apparently not ambitious to introduce much new or original matter. The "Notes," as he himself states, are chiefly drawn from other sources of information. The use, however, which he makes of his material is very judicious, and the result is that he offers us a mass of generally well digested and useful information.

Forest and Fireside Hours. Poems; by WESTBY GIBSON. London: Aylott and Co.

Mr. Gibson's first literary venture appears under a subscription list headed by the Prince Albert, and comprising various members of the aristocracy, as well as almost all the literary notables of the day. From a preface which contains a dash of autobiography, we learn that the author at eighteen years of age, "after making a long winter's walk of two hundred miles, through ceaseless rain and fog, entered the great stone wilderness," in which he has now been for twelve years a city

clerk. Poetry is his pleasure, not his business; "the hour of seven has always been to him as a barrier between two lives—the clerk's, the student's." The poems here published were written before his twenty-fourth year: but he is now looking forward hopefully and manfully to the production of other poetic compositions more worthy alike of himself and of the world's acceptance.—This story of the little volume before us makes it more pleasant and enjoyable for being known; although it has in itself qualities enough to recommend it, and to entitle it to a cordial welcome. It has a quite wonderful freshness and truth to nature,—its thoughts are pure and genial,—its feeling truly poetic, and its versification generally felicitous. Its deficiencies are—of fancy, and of concentrated expression.—None, we think, can read without pleasure verses so sweet and truthful as the following:—

"Come to the woodlands! Summer hath unfurled
His glowing banner to the drowsy wind!
Leave for awhile the stern ungentle world,
Where Love soon wearies, Friendship grows unkind!
Where the keen shafts of Care are thickly hurled,
Till unto Death the wounded heart hath pined.
Come, where broad boughs in twining branches meet;
And flowers, untroubled by the sultry heat,
Delay our willing feet—
Where Nature sits beside the hidden streams,
Filling the mid-day twilight with sweet sylvan dreams.
Pleasant our way shall be through winding alleys,
Whose leafy labyrinths lead to some green glade,
Where the wild brook, with murmuring music, sallies
From shade to sunlight, and again to shade;
Luring us down to far-off fragrant valleys
Where silent myriads bloom and softly fade.
Oft on the woodland-verge, the radiant light
Burns in the boughs, and feasts the sylvan night
With pictures rosy bright—
Of wood and wold, uplands with harvest crowned,
Dim spires, and shining streams, and heaven's sapphire
round.

"Here the wild honeysuckles climb, and fold
The garlanded boughs with spires and leafy knots;
And clustered blossoms, rich with ruddy gold,
Veiling the light from green sequestered spots—
Sweet trying-places for young Love!—which hold,
Three seasons through, their soft enticing plots
Of wild flowers, wooing the lone-wandering wind,
'Mong shadowy boles and knotted roots entwined,
To loiter, and unbind
Their perfumed sweets, and waft them lightly down
The stony arteries of the hot and brooding town."
These verses only commence a poem, but we have no space to extract more.—We hope Mr. Gibson will fulfil his aspirations, and perfect by art the gift of poetry he has received from Nature.

The Annotated Paragraph Bible: with Explanatory Notes, Prefaces to the several Books, and an entirely New Selection of References. Vol. I. Genesis to Solomon's Song. London: Religious Tract Society.

On the appearance of the first part of this work, we endeavoured to describe it accurately to our readers, and recommended it with great cordiality, and in the highest terms. The beautiful volume now before us inclines us to intensify our previous praise, and to pronounce it the most perfect edition of the English Bible ever prepared for general use.—Its *Text* is, of course, the authorized version,—printed in paragraphs or sections, with appropriate descriptive headings, and the chapters and verses marked in the margin—the poetical parts, according to the order of the original, being printed in parallelisms.—*Explanatory Notes* are given at the foot of the page,—they are really elucidatory and illustrative, and aim at nothing more,—they condense into sentences, the results of large books of investigation and learning,—and they have been written very carefully and judiciously.—The *Prefaces* to the several Books, also, exhibit thorough ability, and intelligently present to view, in a brief form, the design of the writers, and the nature of the contents.—*Capital Maps*, taken we think from the Society's beautiful and valuable Scripture Atlas, are included in the volume.—We cannot remember any commonly attainable copy of the Scriptures—and certainly there is no *Paragraph Bible*—more delightful to the eye, or richer in those qualities which adapt it to universal usefulness.

Religion and Education in relation to the People. By JOHN ALFRED LANGFORD. London: John Chapman, Strand.

Popular Education; a Letter to the Bishop of Salisbury. By JOHN WILKINSON, M.A. London: Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.

Education in England:—Revolutions in France:—Free-trade in Colonization. By FERDINAND GASC, M.A. London: Trelawney Saunders, Charing-cross.

A SIMILARITY of topic leads us to place these publications together.—Mr. Langford's is a somewhat loosely reasoned and inaccurately written little work, in defence of the "Richson Scheme" of education. Apart from its controversial purpose it has the merit of being liberal in its tone, and of containing many sensible remarks.—Mr. Wilkinson's high-priced pamphlet is a very able production, abounding in acute reasoning and caustic criticism, levelled at the two Manchester schemes. The plan which the author proposes is an extension of the existing one—a union of voluntary effort and government aid. This is not the place to discuss his views; we dissent from most of them, but they merit, and we hope will receive, attention in the discussion which the promised bill will raise. The work has a value of its own even for the author's opponents, in the large amount of

information it contains.—Mr. Gasc's work contains, first, a series of letters originally published in the *Morning Advertiser*, on the kind of education commonly given to the young in England. The demerits of classical education are keenly criticised. The titles of the other two essays sufficiently explain their contents. They are manifestly the fruit of wide and various reading, and of independent and patient thought. "Revolutions in France" is especially worthy of attention, for its penetration of social and political phenomena, and the exhibition of the tendencies and principles underlying them. To any thoughtful reader, the book is better worth a shilling than any which has passed through our hands of late.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Church of England Quarterly.	Painter.
Journal of Sacred Literature.	Blackadder.
Journal of Psychological Medicine.	Churchill.
New Quarterly Review.	Hookham.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.	Blackwood.
Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.	Partridge and Oakley.
Holy Bible. Part I.	J. Chapman.
Hogg's Instructor.	Hogg.
Eclectic Review.	Ward.
Evangelical Magazine.	Ward.
Teacher's Offering.	Ward.
Monthly Christian Spectator.	Freeman.
Diogenes.	Piper.
Sunday Reading.	Office, Amen Corner.
The United Presbyterian Magazine.	Oliphant.
Missionary Record of United Presbyterian Church.	Oliphant.
The Christian Reformer.	Whitfield.
Baptist Magazine.	Houlston.
Baroda and Bombay.	J. Chapman.
Band of Hope Review.	Partridge and Oakley.
Midland-Metropolitan Magazine.	Hall and Virtue.

Facts and Fancies.

Eleven thousand husbands are now in Australia, whose wives are left behind.

The diver who went down to the *Queen Victoria* contradicts the statement as to what he is alleged to have seen. It is, he says, all false together. He did not see a single corpse.

A person meeting a friend who had lately laboured under a fit of the gout, inquired after his health, and was answered "So-so." "I am sorry you are no better," replied the gentleman, "for I hoped you were recovered in 'to-to!'"

Two men have died from the effects of drinking raw spirits at Callington.

The "St. Jean d'Acre," of 3,200 tons burthen, and carrying 101 guns, was launched last week.

£100,000 was the first estimate of the damage done to Windsor Castle. Gradually the sum came down to £10,000. We are now told that "it will not amount to anything like that sum."

Last week, Mr. Scott, of Stockton, shot a large seabird on the Tees, and upon opening it found a portion of a gold ear-ring in its gizzard—probably torn from the ear of some drowned woman.

A gentleman travelling in Ireland said to a very importunate beggar, "You have lost all your teeth." The beggar quickly answered, "Un its time I'd parted with 'um when I'd nothing for 'um to do."

FOR BACHELORS ONLY.—Mr. Chisholm says the best time to select a wife is in the morning. If a young lady is at all inclined to sulks and slatternness, it is just before breakfast. As a general thing, a woman don't get "on her temper" till after ten, a.m.

One night recently, as Mrs. and Miss Daughton, of Cardiff, were at supper, they opened an oyster, in which they were surprised to find no fewer than twenty-eight pearls, some of them of good size! The shell was decayed, and the pearls were imbedded in a hole.

A MONSTER WAVE.—During the recent gales, a tremendous wave broke over the top of Noss Head Lighthouse, which is 175 feet above the level of the sea, and threatened to engulf the building and its occupants. The house trembled beneath the shock, and the keeper supposes that at least a ton of water was thus dashed against it, although happily without damage.

"THAT'S ALL."—"Does the Court understand you to say, Mr. Jones, that you saw the editor of the *Auger of Freedom* intoxicated?" "Not at all, sir; I merely said that I had seen him frequently so flurried in his mind that he would undertake to cut out copy with the snuffers—that's all."

The *Literary Gazette* says that the musical performers who receive brooches and rings from the Czar are able, without any impropriety, to turn them into money—his Majesty having instituted in his household an officer whose special duty it is to buy back, at the full price, all the presents he offers. Thus "in Russia there are certain rings, brooches, bracelets, and snuff-boxes which have been given away times without number."

Late inquiries at Singapore respecting the gutta-percha tree, confirm the statements that have been made about its rapid destruction and probable ultimate scarcity. It takes ten trees to yield one picul—i. e., 135½ lbs. of solid gutta. Now since between January 1845, and the middle of 1847, no fewer than 6,918 piculs were sent from Singapore to Europe, the vast number of 69,180 trees must have been sacrificed!

The *Manchester Guardian* relates that a few days ago a railway passenger in that neighbourhood saw a rat, sleek and sly, venture out of his hole in an antique and now disabled railway station, climb one of the wheels of a carriage in the train, dexterously raise the spring-lid of the grease-box, look to see if he was observed, enjoy a hearty meal, and then coolly betake himself to his old quarters.

TO REMOVE STAINS OF MARKING INK.—The following sure and simple means of effecting this object has been recently discovered by Mr. Thornton Herapath, and will doubtless prove acceptable to our readers:—Moisten the stains with a few drops of an aqueous solution of

pose of emigrating to Australia. On the 19th of March he met the prisoner, who asked him the way to the Clarence Dock. On the Monday following he again met the prisoner, who came up to him and shook hands with him, asking him to take a glass of ale, and they went into a public-house for that purpose, where the prosecutor paid for the ale. They then went into the kitchen, where a third person joined them, who apologized for his intrusion, to which they replied that it made no difference to them. This person then gave them to understand that he had just arrived from Australia, and pulled out a purse apparently full of money, and said that was the benefit of going to Australia, and offered to lend them money, and also to treat them. This the prosecutor declined, and the prisoner said he was going to Australia by the ship "North Atlantic," and that he had a little money of his own, being a jeweller, but that he could do good with more if he could get it on conditions. They then all went into another public-house, and had some more ale, and the conversation was about borrowing money, which the prosecutor refused to accept. The third man then took a piece of paper, and tore it into ten pieces, and proposed that they should play a game called "guessing" with the pieces of paper. The prisoner pretended that he did not understand it, and the other man explained it. The prisoner and the third man then played for £5, and the latter wanted the prosecutor to put down £5, which he refused to do. They then proceeded with the game, which was in the prisoner's favour. The other said he would go four to six that he would win. The prosecutor refused, but put down £6, as he understood, on behalf of the prisoner. The game was played with pieces of paper, ten of which were put on the table. The guessing consisted in putting a coin down either side upwards, and the guesser, with his back turned, guessed, the prisoner saying, "Man or woman?" and then the third man cried out his guess. The third man, it appeared, always guessed wrong until the prosecutor put down his money, and then he always guessed right, and took the money. At this game the prosecutor lost £6. The jury found the prisoner guilty. His lordship said, he hoped that the case would be a warning to emigrants, and make them cautious how they trusted those who pretended to be their friends. The sentence was that the prisoner be imprisoned for six months.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE AT ABERDEEN.—On Wednesday last, the Earl of Carlisle was installed into the office of Lord Rector of Marischal College, to which he was elected by the students on the 1st ult. His lordship, attired in the robes of office, and duly installed, took his place at the head of the University, and delivered an address replete with the graces of his customary style. On Wednesday afternoon the Earl visited the various institutions in Aberdeen, and on Thursday the students of Marischal College entertained him at a *déjeuner*. At the close of these proceedings the Lord Provost, magistrates, and town council, proceeded to the Town Hall, for the purpose of conferring the freedom of the city on the earl. After the necessary preliminaries connected with the enrolment of the new burgess, the Lord Provost affixed the burgess-ticket in his lordship's hat, and called for a bumper to his health. The Earl then addressed the assemblage, referring to the commercial prosperity of the city, and felicitously comparing it with Athens, where the civic and academic functions were often conjoined. In the evening, his lordship delivered the lecture on Pope to a large and delighted audience.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSE FOR WOLVERHAMPTON.—A large and influential meeting has been held in Wolverhampton to promote a project mooted by Viscount Ingeston—namely, the erection of improved dwellings for the poor. In the absence of the Mayor, G. Briscoe, Esq., presided. Viscount Ingeston, Viscount Lewisham, T. Thornely, Esq., M.P., the Rev. J. G. Daykene, N. Bevan, and J. B. Owen, moved and seconded resolutions. Colonel Hogg read extracts from his evidence given before the Inspector of the Board of Health, four years back, showing that many persons preferred staying in the commonest public-houses, and in the open air, to returning to their miserable lodgings; and that their homes were without regard to the commonest decencies of life, and productive of the most dreadful evils to their occupants. Earl Talbot stated that the Earl of Dartmouth had taken fifty shares in the scheme and Lord Wrottesley ten. The noble earl put his own name down for ten shares; and upwards of two hundred were taken before the meeting separated.

REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS.—An emigrant's farewell meeting was held on Friday afternoon, at the London Colonial Training Institution, for the Reformation of Adult Male Criminals, preparatory to the early departure of seventeen reformed criminals for the United States. The chair was taken by the Duke of Montrose, in the school-room, and, besides the emigrants, there were present all the inmates collected from the industrial shops in the building, which form so important a part of the machinery of reclamation.

STOCK OF ENGRAVINGS OF MR. ALDERMAN MOOK, OF LONDON.—It will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere, that Messrs. Southgate and Barrett, auctioneers, in London, of literary property and works of art, will sell the valuable stock of engravings published during many years by Mr. Alderman Mook, of London, which includes, we believe, some of the most valuable engravings that have issued from the press of England. Some of the finest pictures of Landseer, Eastlake, Turner, Wilkie, Winterhalter, Leslie, Salter, Parris, Hayter, &c. &c., have been placed in the hands of the engraver under his directions. A list of some of these choice art-works is specified in our advertising columns.

Literature.

THE PERIODICALS (APRIL).

WESTMINSTER REVIEW, NO. VI., NEW SERIES.

SCARCELY inferior to, or less famous than, the *Edinburgh*, in those palmy days when Macaulay and Stephens shed over its pages the gorgeous or subdued splendour of their historical disquisitions, is now the long overshadowed *Westminster*. While the article, in its last number, on "Mary Tudor," is yet fresh on our memories and tongues, as one of rare beauty and instructiveness, there comes forth the current number, with at least two other papers of corresponding excellence. One of these—on "Martial and his Times"—supplies a vivid though condensed picture of Rome in those awful hours which heralded its fall—not a copy from the tableaux of Gibbon, nor a study upon the model of Tacitus; but a coloured daguerreotype of the common life of the Eternal City in those *dies iræ* when St. John was writing the Apocalypse and Juvenal elaborating his Satires, Christians dying in martyr-crowds and philosophers gaily opening their veins, beautiful barbarians from Britain selling in the bazaars and the avenging thunder-cloud gathering over the Dacian forests.—From this article let the reader pass at once to that entitled "Early Christianity, its Creeds and Heresies." As a review of Bunsen's "Hippolytus," it is incomparably the best of the half-dozen we have read; and as an advocacy, at once moderate and forcible. The writer first makes intelligible and interesting to the popular reader, the learned controversy anent the theological fragment attributed by some to Hippolytus, by others to Caius. In this he succeeds to admiration; thus condensing his author's diffuse representation of the personage whose claims he champions:—

"By acute and skilful combinations, effected with evidence scanty as a whole, and suspicious in every part, M. Bunsen has endeavoured to reproduce the historical image of Hippolytus. His office of 'bishop' implied simply the charge of the single congregation at Portus [on the Tiber]: the members of that congregation were the 'plebs' committed to his supervision: the city or village in which they lived was his diocese. His vicinity to the great capital drew him, however, into a wider circle of duties. For while Rome itself was divided into several ecclesiastical districts, each of which had its own clergyman and lay deacons, the suburban bishops were associated with these officers to form a committee of management, or presbytery, presided over by the metropolitan. By his seat at this board, he was kept in living contact with all the most stirring interests of Christendom, which, wherever their origin might be, found their way to the imperial city, and more and more sought their equilibrium there. At a commercial sea-port, his own congregation would largely consist of temporary settlers and mercantile agents, Greek brokers, Jewish bankers, African importers, to whom Italy was a lodging-house rather than a home; and by the continual influx of foreigners he would hear tidings of the remotest churches, and carry to the clerical meetings in the city the newest gossip of all the heresies. Possibly this position, with its opportunities of various intercourse, may have contributed to form in him the agreeable address, and faculty of eloquent speech, which tradition ascribes to him; and induced him to commence the practice of writing with studious care the homilies which were to be delivered in the congregation. At all events he is the first of whom we distinctly hear as a great preacher. His period extends, it is supposed, from the reign of Commodus (180—193) to the first year of Maximin (235—6); and so brought him into the same presbytery-room with five popes—Victor (187—198); Zephyrinus (201—218); Callistus (219—222); and Urbanus (223—230); and Pontianus (230—235); with the last of whom he shared, in the last year of his life, a cruel exile to Sardinia, and returned only to fall a victim to fresh informations, and suffer martyrdom by drowning in a canal."

We have not space for the slighter companion-picture—that of Caius, a presbyter of intramural Rome, and a leader of the advanced anti-Jewish party in the Church. It is to this ecclesiastic that the writer inclines, with the Neander theologians generally, to assign the authorship of the "Philosophumena;" but he acknowledges that the preponderance of evidence is very slight, and that "the masterly genius of M. Bunsen" has really made him "in love with his ecclesiastical hero; has put such an innocent and venerable life into that old effigy, that after wandering with him about the quays of Portus, and entering, with listening fancy, into the Basilica where he preached, it is hard to return him into stone, and think of him only as a dead bishop who made a bad almanac." After a series of exciting conjectures as to what Hippolytus and Caius must have witnessed under Commodus and Severus,—and an eloquent expression of the regret which all but the hardest pedant of theology must feel, that the good presbyter has not left us a diary instead of a catalogue of heresies,—the writer shows the true value of the "Philosophu-

mena;" his estimate of which is scarcely inferior to that of its enthusiastic editor. In successive paragraphs, nearly every line of which leaves a furrow on one's memory, he exhibits the relative positions of Catholic and Protestant to the Apostolic and Patristic records; briefly characterising the orthodox Protestant view as "less mischievous than the Roman Catholic only because it is more inconsequent and confused." This judgment we must not be supposed to endorse, because we do not stay to qualify or dispute it; and, with the same reservation, we give the following sentences from a summary of the writer's argument under this head:—

"The Catholic is right in clinging to the continuous thread of Divine Inspiration binding the centuries of Christendom together; and in maintaining that the expression of true doctrine grows fuller with time. He is wrong in making the Spirit over to an hierarchical corporation; and in treating the ostensible growth of doctrine as the mere negation of heresies. The Protestant is right in rescuing from the haze of uncertain tradition the real historical ground of his religion, and setting it in the focus of an intense reverence; and in rejecting whatever cannot be adjusted with the clear facts and essential Spirit of that primitive gospel. He is wrong in his insulation of that early time as a sole authoritative age of golden days, in which the faith had neither error nor defect, and from which it must be copied, with daguerreotype exactitude, into every disciple's mind. Keep the positive elements, destroy the negative limitations of both these systems, and the true conception of Christianity emerges. As a system of self-conscious doctrine, it is a religious Philosophy, starting from the historical appearance of Christ as an expression of God in human life, and always detained around this one object as its centre; and, in its development, consulting not the idiosyncrasies and conceits of private and personal reflection, but the devout consciousness and spiritual consensus of all Christian ages and all holy men."

On a later page, we have an amusing and suggestive description of the isolation to which a bishop of the second and third centuries would find himself condemned by Christians of the nineteenth:—

"The author of the 'Philosophumena' would be stopped at the threshold of every sect in our own country, and excluded as heterodox. He crosses the lines of our theological definitions, and trespasses on forbidden ground, in every possible doctrinal direction. Cardinal Wiseman would have nothing to say to him; for he is insubordinate to the 'Vicar of Christ,' and profanely insists that a pope may be deposed by his own council of presbyters. The Bishop of Exeter would refuse him institution; for his Trinity is imperfect, and he allows no Personality to the Holy Ghost. The Archbishop of Dublin might probably think him a little hard upon Sabellius; but if he would quietly sign the articles (which, however, he could by no means do), might abstain from retaliation, and let him pass. At Manchester, Canon Stowell would keep him in hot water for his respectable opinion of human nature, and his lofty doctrine of free-will. In Edinburgh, Dr. Candlish would not listen to a man who had nothing to say of reliance on the imputed merits of Christ. The sapient board at New College, St. John's Wood, would expel him for his loose notions of Inspiration. And the Unitarians would find him too transcendental, make no common sense out of his notions of Incarnation, and recommend him to try Germany."

Presently follows a description of English Churchism as seen by M. Bunsen, in common with many other philosophic and earnest minds, from which we can only quote one sentence; but that a sentence which, we predict, will often be heard again:—

"He sees that God has given to the English people a moral massiveness and veracity of character which presents the grandest basis of noble faith; while learned selfishness and aristocratic apathy uphold in the Church creeds which only stupidity can sign without mental reservations—a Liturgy that catches the scruples of the intellectual without touching the enthusiasm of the popular heart—a faith without function—a clergy without unity—and a hierarchy without power."

The remainder of the article is mainly a discussion of the doctrine and date of the Fourth Gospel; through which we must decline to follow the writer.

The opening article of the number is a quietly effective vindication of "British Philanthropy" from the accusation of having caused "Jamaica Distress." The second awards to Thackeray, from a comparison of his earlier and latest works, high praise blended with honest counsel. The third introduces to English readers Schopenhauer, a misanthropic sage of Frankfort. The fifth is a review of recent "French writers on French policy," in which we think we detect a veteran but unsteady hand. The sixth deals with Mrs. Gaskell and Currer Bell as with Thackeray. To the seventh—on "the Educational Institutions of the United States"—we must find an opportunity of returning. The eighth adds another leaf to the early-won crown of Alexander Smith. The three concluding articles on Contemporary Literature continue to form a very valuable, though not faultless, feature of the *Review*.

[Other notices, though in type, we must reserve for our next.]

Notes, Critical and Explanatory, on the Prophecies of Jonah and Hosea; with a Summary of the History of Judah and Israel during the period when the Prophecies of Hosea were delivered. By the Rev. WILLIAM DRAKE, M.A., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co. London: G. Bell, Fleet-street.

As in many branches of Theological and Philosophical science the spirit of reform and progress is apparently earnestly striving amongst us, it shows evident signs of activity also in the department of Old Testament Exegesis—a science so much neglected, or at least generally so insufficiently cultivated in this country since the time of Lowth. We know that there are not a few who, directly or indirectly, put forth the plea of the comparative irrelevance of this branch of Theological study for the life of a Christian people, as an excuse for their neglect of it. We also grant that we do not think it likely that many conquests and triumphs will be secured to Christianity by way of conversions, even among Jews, in consequence of more frequent publications of Hebrew Grammars, Dictionaries, and Commentaries on the Old Testament, supposing even that they were more extensively and intensively used and studied than they are at present. But what of that? This is not the way we are accustomed to view the subject. Is it not enough for us to know that this science demands particular attention and cultivation, just because its chief object and task is to explore and clearly to define the basis on which Christianity historically and genetically stands? Experience has proved and will, we think, by and by show more clearly still, that neither philosophical generalisations, nor empirical and dogmatical eclecticism, nor ecclesiastical traditionalism, can save us the trouble of again and again tracing and sounding the foundation which is historically and divinely laid for the complex and massive structure of Christianity to rest upon.

The work whose title stands at the head of these paragraphs is not strictly speaking a contribution to the exegetical literature of the Old Testament, in the proper sense of the word, nor is this its direct object. This is rather to serve as a stepping-stone from the merely grammatical study of the Hebrew language to its practical application in the interpretation of the Old Testament, and it is, therefore, intended for the use of such students, who, though they have mastered the preliminary grammatical requirements of a Biblical scholar, are not yet advanced enough to appreciate and understand the operations of higher Biblical criticism. Hence the book contains neither a mere grammatical analysis of the two prophetic books, nor a commentary in the proper sense of the word, but a series of annotations which form a compromise between the two. This method results from the general plan of the work, and is, on the whole, well adapted to its general aim. But it has also its disadvantages, especially in slurring over difficulties which require a full though concise discussion, if they are to be touched at all. As an instance, we will refer to a paragraph in p. 43, "On Hosea's marriage with Gomer." The author starts with the observation:—"A question arises respecting the 1st and 3rd chapters of the prophecy of Hosea, which has caused great difference of opinion: viz., whether the transactions to which they relate were real events, or are to be regarded as a dream or vision, or simply as a parable." Hereupon the author goes on to assert:—"The weight of ancient authority is in favour of the first of these opinions, which, on the whole, seems to be that which is most probable. Gomer was a real, not a fictitious, personage." A reference to Cyril of Alexandria, and another to Theodoret, fills up the paragraph. This is unsatisfactory, both with reference to the subject referred to itself, and still more so on account of the general exegetical principle involved in it. Lastly, we also demur to the apparent undue weight which is here given to the "ancient authority" of the Fathers, whom we should think we honour most when we lay it down as a rule, that their authority in matters of Old Testament interpretation is to be considered as of very little weight.

Looking, however, upon the work from its own point of view, we cannot withhold from it the praise of containing a concise and simple explanation of such words and phrases as seemed to require elucidation from grammar, etymology, or history, to evolve the proper meaning of the text. The author is apparently not ambitious to introduce much new or original matter. The "Notes," as he himself states, are chiefly drawn from other sources of information. The use, however, which he makes of his material is very judicious, and the result is that he offers us a mass of generally well digested and useful information.

Forest and Fireside Hours. Poems; by WESTBY GIBSON. London: Aylott and Co.

MR. GIBSON'S first literary venture appears under a subscription list headed by the Prince Albert, and comprising various members of the aristocracy, as well as almost all the literary notables of the day. From a preface which contains a dash of autobiography, we learn that the author at eighteen years of age, "after making a long winter's walk of two hundred miles, through ceaseless rain and fog, entered the great stone wilderness," in which he has now been for twelve years a city

clerk. Poetry is his pleasure, not his business; "the hour of seven has always been to him as a barrier between two lives—the clerk's, the student's." The poems here published were written before his twenty-fourth year: but he is now looking forward hopefully and manfully to the production of other poetic compositions more worthy alike of himself and of the world's acceptance.—This story of the little volume before us makes it more pleasant and enjoyable for being known; although it has in itself qualities enough to recommend it, and to entitle it to a cordial welcome. It has a quite wonderful freshness and truth to nature,—its thoughts are pure and genial,—its feeling truly poetic, and its versification generally felicitous. Its deficiencies are—of fancy, and of concentrated expression.—None, we think, can read without pleasure verses so sweet and truthful as the following:—

"Come to the woodlands! Summer hath unfurled
His glowing banner to the drowsy wind!
Leave for awhile the stern ungentle world,
Where Love soon wearies, Friendship grows unkind!
Where the keen shafts of Care are thickly hurled,
Till unto Death the wounded heart hath pined.
Come, where broad boughs in twining branches meet;
And flowers, untroubled by the sultry heat,
Delay our willing feet—
Where Nature sits beside the hidden streams,
Filling the mid-day twilight with sweet sylvan dreams.
"Pleasant our way shall be through winding alleys,
Whose leafy labyrinths lead to some green glade,
Where the wild brook, with murmuring music, sallies
From shade to sunlight, and again to shade;
Luring us down to far-off fragrant valleys
Where silent myriads bloom and softly fade.
Oft on the woodland-verge, the radiant light
Burns in the boughs, and feasts the sylvan night
With pictures rosy bright—
Of wood and wold, uplands with harvest crowned,
Dim spires, and shining streams, and heaven's sapphire
round.

"Here the wild honeysuckles climb, and fold
The garbled boughs with spires and leafy knots;
And clustered blossoms, rich with ruddy gold,
Veiling the light from green sequestered spots—
Sweet trysting-places for young Love!—which hold,
Three seasons through, their soft enticing plots
Of wild flowers, wooing the lone-wandering wind,
'Mong shadowy boles and knotted roots entwined,
To loiter, and unbind
Their perfumed sweets, and waft them lightly down
The stony arteries of the hot and brooding town."

These verses only commence a poem, but we have no space to extract more.—We hope Mr. Gibson will fulfil his aspirations, and perfect by art the gift of poetry he has received from Nature.

The Annotated Paragraph Bible: with Explanatory Notes, Prefaces to the several Books, and an entirely New Selection of References. Vol. I. Genesis to Solomon's Song. London: Religious Tract Society.

ON the appearance of the first part of this work, we endeavoured to describe it accurately to our readers, and recommended it with great cordiality, and in the highest terms. The beautiful volume now before us inclines us to intensify our previous praise, and to pronounce it the most perfect edition of the English Bible ever prepared for general use.—Its *Text* is, of course, the authorized version,—printed in paragraphs or sections, with appropriate descriptive headings, and the chapters and verses marked in the margin—the poetical parts, according to the order of the original, being printed in parallelisms.—*Explanatory Notes* are given at the foot of the page,—they are really elucidatory and illustrative, and aim at nothing more,—they condense into sentences, the results of large books of investigation and learning,—and they have been written very carefully and judiciously.—The *Prefaces* to the several Books, also, exhibit thorough ability, and intelligently present to view, in a brief form, the design of the writers, and the nature of the contents.—*Capital Maps*, taken we think from the Society's beautiful and valuable Scripture Atlas, are included in the volume.—We cannot remember any commonly attainable copy of the Scriptures—and certainly there is no *Paragraph Bible*—more delightful to the eye, or richer in those qualities which adapt it to universal usefulness.

Religion and Education in relation to the People. By JOHN ALFRED LANGFORD. London: John Chapman, Strand.

Popular Education; a Letter to the Bishop of Salisbury. By JOHN WILKINSON, M.A. London: Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.

Education in England:—Revolutions in France:—Free trade in Colonization. By FERDINAND GASC, M.A. London: Trelawney Saunders, Charing-cross.

A SIMILARITY of topic leads us to place these publications together.—Mr. Langford's is a somewhat loosely reasoned and inaccurately written little work, in defence of the "Richson Scheme" of education. Apart from its controversial purpose it has the merit of being liberal in its tone, and of containing many sensible remarks.—Mr. Wilkinson's high-priced pamphlet is a very able production, abounding in acute reasoning and caustic criticism, levelled at the two Manchester schemes. The plan which the author proposes is an extension of the existing one—a union of voluntary effort and government aid. This is not the place to discuss his views; we dissent from most of them, but they merit, and we hope will receive, attention in the discussion which the promised bill will raise. The work has a value of its own even for the author's opponents, in the large amount of

information it contains.—Mr. Gasc's work contains, first, a series of letters originally published in the *Morning Advertiser*, on the kind of education commonly given to the young in England. The demerits of classical education are keenly criticised. The titles of the other two essays sufficiently explain their contents. They are manifestly the fruit of wide and various reading, and of independent and patient thought. "Revolutions in France" is especially worthy of attention, for its penetration of social and political phenomena, and the exhibition of the tendencies and principles underlying them. To any thoughtful reader, the book is better worth a shilling than any which has passed through our hands of late.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Church of England Quarterly.	Painter.
Journal of Sacred Literature.	Blackadder.
Journal of Psychological Medicine.	Churchill.
New Quarterly Review.	Hookham.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.	Blackwood.
Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.	Partridge and Oakley.
Holy Bible. Part I.	J. Chapman.
Hogg's Instructor.	Hogg.
Eclectic Review.	Ward.
Evangelical Magazine.	Ward.
Teacher's Offering.	Ward.
Monthly Christian Spectator.	Freeman.
Diogenes.	Piper.
Sunday Reading.	Office, Amen Corner.
The United Presbyterian Magazine.	Oliphant.
Missionary Record of United Presbyterian Church.	Oliphant.
The Christian Reformer.	Whitfield.
Baptist Magazine.	Houlston.
Baroda and Bombay.	J. Chapman.
Band of Hope Review.	Partridge and Oakley.
Midland-Metropolitan Magazine.	Hall and Virtue.

Facts and Fancies.

Eleven thousand husbands are now in Australia, whose wives are left behind.

The diver who went down to the *Queen Victoria* contradicts the statement as to what he is alleged to have seen. It is, he says, all false together. He did not see a single corpse.

A person meeting a friend who had lately laboured under a fit of the gout, inquired after his health, and was answered "So-so." "I am sorry you are no better," replied the gentleman, "for I hoped you were recovered in 'to-to!'"

Two men have died from the effects of drinking raw spirits at Callington.

The "St. Jean d'Acre," of 3,200 tons burthen, and carrying 101 guns, was launched last week.

£100,000 was the first estimate of the damage done to Windsor Castle. Gradually the sum came down to £10,000. We are now told that "it will not amount to anything like that sum."

Last week, Mr. Scott, of Stockton, shot a large sea-bird on the Tees, and upon opening it found a portion of a gold ear-ring in its gizzard—probably torn from the ear of some drowned woman.

A gentleman travelling in Ireland said to a very importunate beggar, "You have lost all your teeth." The beggar quickly answered, "Un its time I'd parted with 'um when I'd nothing for 'um to do."

FOR BACHELORS ONLY.—Mr. Chisholm says the best time to select a wife is in the morning. If a young lady is at all inclined to sulks and slatternness, it is just before breakfast. As a general thing, a woman don't get "on her temper" till after ten, a.m.

One night recently, as Mrs. and Miss Daughton, of Cardiff, were at supper, they opened an oyster, in which they were surprised to find no fewer than twenty-eight pearls, some of them of good size! The shell was decayed, and the pearls were imbedded in a hole.

A MONSTER WAVE.—During the recent gales, a tremendous wave broke over the top of Noss Head Lighthouse, which is 175 feet above the level of the sea, and threatened to engulf the building and its occupants. The house trembled beneath the shock, and the keeper supposes that at least a ton of water was thus dashed against it, although happily without damage.

"THAT'S ALL."—"Does the Court understand you to say, Mr. Jones, that you saw the editor of the *Anger of Freedom* intoxicated?" "Not at all, sir; I merely said that I had seen him frequently so flurried in his mind that he would undertake to cut out copy with the snuffers—that's all."

The *Literary Gazette* says that the musical performers who receive brooches and rings from the Czar are able, without any impropriety, to turn them into money—his Majesty having instituted in his household an officer whose special duty it is to buy back, at the full price, all the presents he offers. Thus "in Russia there are certain rings, brooches, bracelets, and snuff-boxes which have been given away times without number."

Late inquiries at Singapore respecting the gutta-percha tree, confirm the statements that have been made about its rapid destruction and probable ultimate scarcity. It takes ten trees to yield one picul—i. e., 1354 lbs. of solid gutta. Now since between January 1845, and the middle of 1847, no fewer than 6,918 piculs were sent from Singapore to Europe, the vast number of 69,180 trees must have been sacrificed!

The *Manchester Guardian* relates that a few days ago a railway passenger in that neighbourhood saw a rat, sleek and sly, venture out of his hole in an antique and now disabled railway station, climb one of the wheels of a carriage in the train, dexterously raise the spring-lid of the grease-box, look to see if he was observed, enjoy a hearty meal, and then coolly betake himself to his old quarters.

TO REMOVE STAINS OF MARKING INK.—The following sure and simple means of effecting this object has been recently discovered by Mr. Thornton Herapath, and will doubtless prove acceptable to our readers:—Moisten the stains with a few drops of an aqueous solution of

bromine, until they fade away and become almost invisible, then wash out the excess of bromine with pure spring water, and soak the linen or other fabric operated on in strong water of ammonia, or a saturated solution of the hyposulphate of soda. It sometimes happens that the stains are not entirely removed by this treatment. When this is the case it is only necessary to immerse them afterwards in a weak solution of oxalic acid or salt of sorrel. The above process, it must be remembered, is only applicable to undyed goods.—*Bristol Mercury*.

AMERICAN MANNERS.—"On our return to Boston, by the evening train, I was most unfortunately located in a group of expectorating gentlemen, whom it pleased my evil genius to keep near me all the way back. In vain I opened the window, hoping to drive them to a warmer latitude; no vacancy occurred in those regions; so I was obliged to reconcile myself to becoming a peninsula in a sea of tobacco-juice—too happy if I could keep it out of my face, which was often in peril, from one of this chewing fraternity squirting past me through the open window. Luckily, he was always successful in his aims, and 'cleared' me and the window. I suppose it was confidence in his own skill that prevented him from reassuring me, when I shrunk back, as a gentleman with similar aims did a friend of mine, who sat between him and a coach-window: observing she was a little nervous when the filthy missile passed her, he said kindly, 'Don't trouble, ma'am, I guess I can clear you.'—*An English-woman's Experience in America*.

WANTED.—One young married lady who is willing to begin housekeeping in the same style in which her parents began.—Twenty fashionable young ladies, who dare be seen wielding a dusting brush, or darning her brother's stockings, if a gentleman should happen to make an early morning call.—Twenty independent young ladies of "good families," who dare to wear their last winter's bonnets at church on a fine Sunday.—The same number of young ladies "who are anybody," who dare to be seen walking out wearing shoes with soles thick enough to keep their feet warm.—*American Paper*.

HOW SMALL A THING IS LIFE.—At a recent sitting of the French Academy of Sciences it was demonstrated by a learned academician, from various careful experiments on the brains of animals, that the motive power of the respiratory mechanism, the vital point of the nervous system, is not bigger in size than a pin's head. Upon this tiny speck depends the life of the nerves, which is the life of the animal. Whatever portion of the nervous system remains attached to it lives, while that which is separated immediately dies. It is a singular fact that the greatest forces and powers in nature touch the domain of the invisible.

POETRY.—A "brilliant" young Miss, discoursing on poetry the other day, burst into the following high-flown strain:—"Poetry, sir, in my opinion, is harmony; it is the voice of the angels, the music of the spheres, the royal harp of love, the parent of purity, the benign instrument of charity. Poetry breathes sweetly in the passing zephyr, and sings lullabies in the majestic symphonies of Boreas; the sea echoes its music, and the waves, as they roll onward without cessation, in chromatic scales, express its very soul. Poetry, to me, is the—the—the 'Jane, my dear, where did you purchase that love of a bonnet?'"

A SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE is said to have been felt at Portsmouth between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday night. It was, it is said, of about two minutes' duration; those who experienced it stating that their beds were sensibly shaken, whilst the walls of their rooms appeared to crack. The same shock was also felt at Southampton, at Jersey, and at Havre. In the latter city the shock only lasted about two seconds, but during that time the furniture, doors, and windows were violently shaken, as though a heavily laden waggon was passing along the street.

MANCHESTER A CITY.—Friday's *Gazette* announces that Manchester is henceforth to be a "city."

MR. BALL, THE M.P. for Cambridgeshire, has given much offence to his Conservative constituents by his vote in favour of the Jew Bill. One elector, writing to the *Cambridge Chronicle*, gives peculiarly agricultural reasons why such liberality should be denounced. "The Jews," he says, "being admitted into Parliament may come to be the dominant party there (and what is to prevent them?) We should then have Jewish laws, which would, of course, do away with *Saturday as a day of business*, to the great inconvenience of myself and many others who are in the habit of attending market. We should also have pork prohibited to be used as an article of food; this would put an end to pig-feeding, and so destroy one great branch of agricultural economy and profits!" The editor wishes his correspondent "had taken higher grounds!"

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT A POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION.—Sir John Maxwell, Bart., was entertained with a dinner by his tenant, at the Cross Keys, Cannobie, on Friday last. W. N. Hodgson, Esq., of this city, was among the guests. Before the arrival of the carriage containing Sir John, and Mr. Hodgson, the tenants degraded themselves by supplying the place of horses, and drawing the baronet along like beasts of burden. One of them, Mr. John Ferguson (who also farms under Sir James Graham), fell beneath the wheels, and sustained injuries of so severe a nature that his life is despaired of.—*Carlisle Journal*.

LICENSE OF THE BAR.—A smart and becoming rebuke has been administered to three eminent barristers—Messrs. Chambers, Huddleston, and Parry—by one of the most able and amiable of our judges—Mr. Justice Coleridge:—"I must confess," said the judge in summing up, "that I am surprised to hear learned counsel of great experience and great talent tell a jury the law was that which they knew it was not, and, to speak plain English, mislead them, and endeavour to induce them to find a verdict which they knew could not be justified." Well and nobly spoken, worthy judge! A few more such manly rebukes from the ornaments of the bench, joined to the denunciations of an upright press, and the scandal is abated.—*Sunderland News*.

SALE OF THE NELSON CORRESPONDENCE.—On Saturday and the two preceding days, 300 letters written by Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton, during the period of the French war; a quantity of letters written by distinguished naval officers and illustrious persons to him; and, also, the correspondence of the Queen of Naples with Lady Hamilton during the same period, and other interesting documents, were sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, at their auction-rooms, Wellington-street, Strand. The sale on the three days respectively produced £134 13s. 6d., £181 12s., and £235 1s., making altogether, £551 6s. 6d. The most remarkable was the last letter written by Nelson. It is dated on board the "Victory," October 19, 1805, noon, Cadiz, E.S.E., 16 leagues, with a postscript on the 20th, and addressed to Lady Hamilton, who has added some lines to it. This letter was found lying open on his desk after the battle of Trafalgar, and brought to Lady Hamilton by Captain Hardy. It sold for £23.

FOLLOWING A BANKRUPT TO AUSTRALIA.—Seven months since, a person named Spriggs, who had been trading in the City as "Spriggs and Co., warehousemen," obtained goods on credit to the extent of £30,000, converted them into cash, and, under a false name, sailed for Port Phillip in the ship "Cleopatra." The creditors despatched Mr. Falconer, a retired officer of the Thames Police, in pursuit, armed with a warrant from the Home Secretary, another from a City magistrate, and with copies of depositions by creditors. Mr. Falconer embarked in the "Sarah Sands" steamer; arrived at Port Phillip three days before the "Cleopatra;" arrested the bankrupt when he landed, and is now on his way to England with his prisoner. Cash to the amount of £10,000 was found on Spriggs, and he had some property on board the "Cleopatra;" so that the creditors will get a considerable dividend.

THE CALORIC SHIP.—The *Times* contains a letter from Captain Ericsson, the inventor of the caloric ship, explanatory of the merits of the ship, in contradiction to the statements of the New York correspondent of that journal. The gallant Captain says that his vessel is ready to take the "Arabia" or the "Baltic" in tow, and effect a higher rate of speed than either of those ships running by themselves on a given quantity of fuel. "The weight of the moving parts of the machinery of the caloric ship being fully equal to that of the steamers, such a proof would be conclusive as to the economy of the motive power of the two systems." Captain Ericsson (says the *New York Home Journal*) is overwhelmed with orders for caloric engines.

BIRTHS.

March 29, at Guildford-street, the wife of THOMAS WAKLEY, Esq., F.R.C.S., of a son, stillborn.
March 29, at 2, Park-place, Blackheath, the wife of the Rev. JAMES MATTHEWSON, of Oswestry, of a daughter.
March 30, the wife of the Rev. THOMAS PISON, B.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 22, at the Independent Chapel, Petersfield, by the Rev. W. Isaac, Mr. JAMES HOAR, to Miss MARY ANNE EADE, both of Petersfield.
March 28, at 17, Archibald-place, Edinburgh, by the Rev. W. Robertson, of New Grey Friars, Mr. HENRY F. RUDGE, merchant, Manchester, to CATHERINE, only daughter of J. TURNBULL, Esq., writer, of the former place.
March 28, at Atherstone, Warwickshire, by the Rev. John Parsons, Mr. D. WOOD, of Brierley-hill, Staffordshire, to ELIZA, eldest daughter of Mr. W. AVINS, of the former place.
March 29, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. HENRY JEROME DE SALIS, rector of Fringford, youngest son of the late Count De Salis, to GRACE ELIZABETH, third daughter of the Right Hon. J. W. HENLEY, M.P., of Waterbury, Oxon.
March 29, at the Register Office, Westminster, Mr. ROBERT B. EVANS, of Colyton, to EMILY WALTON, second daughter of Mr. H. H. DARE, of Seaton, Devon.
March 29, at Highbury Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. D. Thomas, Mr. JOHN HADDON, jun., of London, to CAROLINE, second daughter of T. WATERMAN, Esq., of Bristol.
March 29, at the Tabernacle, Haverfordwest, by the Rev. Thomas G. Stamper, Mr. THOMAS GEORGE WADSWORTH, of Carmarthen, to MARY ANNE JAMES, of Haverfordwest.
April 2, at Carlisle-lane Chapel, Thetford, by the Rev. Martin Reed, Mr. FREDERICK JEFFERIES, of Camden Town, to ELEANOR JANE, second daughter of Mr. W. CHRISTOPHER, Thetford.
April 4, at St. Mary's, Islington, Mr. JOHN STEVENSON, of 12, St. Paul's-street, Islington, to MARGARET V. B. GRANT, third daughter of the late Mr. George Grant, merchant, Collinsburgh, Scotland.

DEATHS.

March 13, at Acton, Middlesex, aged 56, ELIZA, widow of the late Mr. J. C. GEE.
March 15, Mr. JOHN HATTERSLEY, of Catcliffe, aged 59 years. He was instrumental in establishing the gospel in connexion with the Independent denomination at Handsworth Woodhouse, where he laboured for upwards of 25 years.
March 20, aged 78, at Deanshaugh, near Elgin, where he had gone for medical attendance, the Rev. JOHN MUNRO, for half a century the beloved and faithful minister of the Congregational Church, Knockando, Morayshire, N.B.
March 26, at his residence, Hope-lodge, Mr. JOSEPH SEDGWICK, in his 56th year, 29 years pastor of the Baptist Church, Ebenezer Chapel, Brighton.
March 28, at Tor Lodge, Tottenhall Wood, Wolverhampton, ALICE MARY, the youngest daughter of G. KNOX, Esq., aged four years and eight months.
March 30, at the residence of his late brother-in-law, Tintern-grove, Southampton, after a very short illness, the Rev. JOHN FINLEY, aged 77, senior trustee of the Connexion of the late Countess of Huntingdon, and for 41 years minister of her chapel at Tunbridge-wells. He resided latterly at Studley, in the county of Warwick.
March 30, at Gravesend, GEORGE EDWARDS, Esq., of Islington, in his 89th year.
March 30, at Woolwich, Kent, six days after her eldest sister, of inflammation of the lungs, SARAH, fourth daughter of Mr. R. BEWGLASS, in her 9th month.
March 30, of bronchitis, ELEANOR, youngest daughter of R. A. THICKESSE, Esq., M.P.
March 31, at Oaklands, Victoria-park, CHARLOTTE, eighth daughter of JAMES KERSHAW, Esq., M.P., in the 13th year of her age.
March 31, at 29, York-terrace, Regent's-park, after protracted sufferings, FRANCES JANE, daughter of the late J. ABERNETHY, Esq., F.R.S.
April 1, ANN, wife of Mr. T. PHILLIPS, bookseller, Northampton, aged 44 years.
April 3, at 36, Upper-street, Islington, ALICE, infant daughter of Mr. G. GREY.
Lately, at the Proprietary Boarding School, Taunton, of bronchitis, WILLIAM THORN, the beloved and lamented nephew of the Rev. Wm. Thorn, of Winchester, aged 14 years and 3 months. And on the same day, eleven hours after, of anxiety and grief, his mother, in the county of Cornwall.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Since our last number the English funds have been very firm, though little business appears to be doing. On Monday, the last quotation of Consols was 100. To-day the market is somewhat weaker. The Government broker took his usual parcel of Consols to-day at par, and prices remain unchanged at the opening quotations. East India bonds have been dealt in at 43s. to 48s. prem., and Exchequer Bills have been more dealt in at the uniform price for both issues of 7s. to 11s. prem. The dividends on the stocks lately shut will be paid on and after Friday next, but Bank Stock and some of the other Stocks do not open till the 15th inst. Money is still in active demand at 8 per cent.,—a rate which is maintained by the increased requirements of trade. The newly-organized projects,—such as the Isthmus of Darien Ship Canal and others of less magnitude, combined with the wants of merchants for various commercial purposes,—are calculated to absorb a large amount of capital.

The Bank returns still exhibit a decline in the bullion department, but, perhaps, the arrival of the "Great Britain," and other vessels with gold from Australia will turn the scale. The former brings over half a million. The total arrivals of bullion, last week, amounted to the sum of about £960,000, whilst the exports were to the extent of £240,000; which thus shows an increase of arrivals over the shipments of about £720,000.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	100	100	100 99	99 1/2	100	100 1/2
Cons. for Acct.	100	100	100	99 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
3 per Cent. Red.	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 1/2 per Ct.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities ..	—	—	—	—	262	—
India Stock ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchq. Bills ..	9 pm.	6 pm.	6 pm.	8 pm.	11 pm.	11 pm.
India Bonds ..	45 pm.	45 pm.	47 pm.	45 pm.	43 pm.	48 pm.
Long Annuity ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

In the Foreign Stocks, Mexican rose to a good price yesterday afternoon, and the advance has been fully maintained, the price being now marked 27 1/2 to 27 3/4. Granada Stocks, both active and deferred, are also well supported. Turkish Scrip has improved to 3 premium on the report that the Turkish Minister in London has been placed in funds, which will allow him to repay to subscribers the first instalment, with interest and commission, bringing the scrip value to a premium of 3 1/4. Spanish Certificates are also better.

Railway Stocks have generally been flat, sales preponderating, and the unfavourable feeling being aggravated by the strikes of railway workmen in various parts of the country. Operators are also awaiting the issue of the report of the Parliamentary committee on amalgamation. To-day prices are firmer, with a few exceptions. Blackwall shares were inquired for, and improved to 9 1/4. London and North-Western is 5s. better than yesterday. Midlands stand at 7 1/4; Oxford and Worcesters have gone lower by about 1/4. There were a few sales in French shares at lower prices. Madras were at 2 1/2 premium; Western of Switzerland 1/2 discount.

The Australian Land Companies are £1 to £2 lower. Peel Rivers have dropped to 6 1/2 premium; Bank shares are also depreciated in price—Australasia, £1; Chartered of Australia, 12s. 6d. Chartered of India are 1 1/2 premium. In Mines, Great Nugget Vein has been dealt in at 1 1/2 and 2 premium; Nova Scotia Mining has dropped 7s. 6d.; Port Phillips were dealt in as low as par; and the Californian shares are weaker. Ceylon Land shares are quoted at 1-16 to 3-16 premium.

The accounts of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns during the past week are generally satisfactory. At Manchester the market has been very firm, owing to the advance of the raw material at Liverpool, although buyers being still cautious, business has been limited from the hesitancy to give higher prices. At Birmingham the makers have reluctantly consented to a reduction of £1 per ton in bar iron, and the concession appears likely to lead to large transactions, in consequence of the great demand for heavy machinery and the general requirements for railway purposes. The price of copper continues to have a slight tendency to decline. The Nottingham accounts state business to have been interrupted by the Easter holidays, but there was a tendency to great activity, the Australian, American, and home demand being all good. In the woollen districts there has been continued animation, and the recent strikes for higher wages have been arranged by mutual concessions. The Irish linen-market shows firmness and activity, without any positive alteration in prices.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	100 1/2	Brazil	—
Do. Account	100 1/2	Equador	—
Three per Cent. Red.	—	Dutch 4 per Cents.	97 x. d.
duced	—	French 3 per Cents.	—
3 1/2 New	—	Grenada	11 1/2
Long Annuities	—	Mexico new 3 pr. Cts.	27 1/2
Bank Stock	—	Russian 5 per Cts.	97 1/2
India Stock	262	Sardinian 5 per Cts.	118 1/2
Exchequer Bills	11 pm.	Spain, 5 per Cents.	—
India Bonds	45 pm.	Do., 3 per Cents.	24 1/2
South Sea Stock	—	Do., Passive	—

The Gazette.

Friday, April 1, 1853.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, or the week ending on Saturday, the 26th day of March, 1853.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	32,584,005	Government Debt ..	11,015,100
		Other Securities.....	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	18,564,851
		Silver Bullion.....	19,134
£32,584,005		£32,584,005	

ANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital. 14,553,000	Government Securities — (including
Rest	Dead Weight Annuity)
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Div. Accounts. ..	13,464,538
12,721,732	Other Securities.....
Seven-day and other Bills	15,931,447
1,351,108	Notes
	10,790,310
	Gold and Silver Coin ..
	538,991
£40,725,286	£40,725,286

Dated the 31st day of March, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

ASHMAN, THOMAS NATHANIEL, Yeovil, Somersetshire, currier, April 12 and May 4; solicitors, Messrs. Smith, Bristol, and Stogdon, Exeter.

BUNTING, BENJAMIN, sen., BUNTING, BENJAMIN, jun., and DURANT, ROBERT, Norwich, tallow chandlers, April 8 and May 13; solicitors, Messrs. Hudson and Co., Bucklersbury, and Bailey, Norwich.

BROOME, JOHN, Air-street, Piccadilly, licensed victualler, April 13 and May 12; solicitor, Mr. East, Birmingham.

CROWTHER, HENRY, Titchbourne-street, Edgeware-road, cabinet maker, April 9 and May 7; solicitor, Messrs. Roscoe, King-street, Finsbury.

FARR, JOHN, Marton, Lancashire, miller, April 12 and May 3; solicitors, Messrs. Liddell, Poulton-le-Fylde, and Atkinson, Liverpool.

WALKER, ALEXANDER, Bath, brewer, April 14 and May 12; solicitors, Messrs. Sheard and Baker, Old Jewry, and Messrs. Whittington and Gribble, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

KIRK, JOHN, Drumdryan, Edinburgh, brewer, April 8 and 29.

DIVIDENDS.

Samuel Wagstaffe, and Thomas Bayliss, Kidderminster, Worcester-shire, carpet manufacturers, second div. of ls. 0d., April 5, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—William James Buck, Dalston, Middlesex, trader, first div. of ls. 2d., April 5, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Isaac Bryant, Victoria-grove, Stoke Newington, builder, first div. of 10d., April 5, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Robert Furniss Long, and Robert Whatkinson Long, Gray's-inn-place, and Warwick-street, Regent-street, builders, first div. of 4d., April 5, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Thomas Pratt Wills, Portsea, trader, first div. of 3s. 3d., April 2, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane.

Tuesday, April 5.

BANKRUPTS.

CROWLEY, WILLIAM, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, wheelwright, April 9, May 20; solicitors, Messrs. Sargent and Justice, Essex-court, Temple; and Mr. Jagger, Birmingham.

HUNT, EDWARD, King William-street, and Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, and elsewhere, auctioneer, April 19, May 10; solicitors, Messrs. Miller and Horn, King William-street.

LEWELLIN, JOHN, Bristol, haberdasher, April 20, May 16; solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham; and Mr. Priddy, Bristol.

WILSON, CHARLES GRANT, Foster-lane, woollen warehouseman, April 15, May 28; solicitors, Messrs. Reed, Langford, and Marsden, Friday-street, Cheapside.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM, Maldon, Essex, linendraper, April 14, May 12; solicitor, Mr. Overbury, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BARR, W., Glasgow, builder, April 12, May 3.

SIM, W., jun., Balintail, Ross-shire, farmer, April 9 and 30.

DIVIDENDS.

T. M. Harris, Liverpool, shipowner, first dividend of 4d., any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—D. Sparks, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, surgeon, dividend of 2s. 6d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Miller's, Bristol.

Markets.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 4.

From our own grazing districts, the arrivals of Beasts fresh up this morning were decidedly extensive, and of full average weight. Notwithstanding that the attendance of butchers was tolerably good, the demand for all breeds of Beasts was in a depressed state, at a decline in the quotations paid on Monday last of 2d. per 8 lbs., and a total clearance was not effected. A few very superior Scotch realized 4s. 2d., but the general top figure for Beef did not exceed 4s. per 8 lbs. There was a considerable increase in the supply of all breeds of Sheep; hence, the demand for that description of stock was heavy, at a fall in the currencies of 2d. per 8 lbs. A few very superior old Downs, in the wool, changed hands at 5s. 2d.; but the general price was 5s. per 8 lbs. Out of the wool the quotations were from 4s. to, in some few instances, 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs. Lambs—the arrivals of which were good—sold slowly, at from 5s. to 6s. per 8 lbs. We were well supplied with Calves, for which the inquiry was heavy, at 2d. per 8 lbs. less money. Pigs commanded very little attention, and late rates were barely supported.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offals.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Coarse and inferior Beasts.....	2 10 3 0	Lambs.....	5 0 6 0
Second quality do.	3 2 3 4	Prime coarse wool—	
Prime large Oxen ..	3 6 3 8	led Sheep	4 6 4 8
Prime Scots, &c. ...	3 10 4 0	Prime South Down ..	4 10 5 0
Coarse and inferior Sheep	3 8 3 10	Large coarse Calves ..	4 4 4 0
Second quality do.	4 0 4 4	Prime small do.	4 2 4 6
		Large Hogs	2 10 3 2
		Neat small Porks ..	3 6 4 0

Suckling Calves, 20s. to 24s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 19s. to 24s. each.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday.....	830	5,900	300	320
Monday ..	4,677	22,290	203	190

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, April 4.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 611 firkins Butter, and 449 bales Bacon; and from Foreign ports 8,544 casks Butter, and 197 bales Bacon. The stock of Irish Butter is reducing steadily, and all will be required before the new season. Sales made to parties in want of Corks at 96s. to 98s., and Limericks, 92s. to 94s. Foreign in good supply, and prices declined to 6s.

8s. per cwt. The Bacon market is firmer; sales effected of prime fresh parcels at 1s. advance landed, and there is more inquiry for shipment, but the trade is not willing to pay the prices asked by the manufacturers. Holders are very firm. Another report says—Irish Butter is now in a very narrow compass. Since our last the stock at the wharfs has been so much lessened as scarcely to exceed the requirements of another week. Prices ruled from 88s. to 96s. The value of foreign declined, influenced probably by the mildness of the weather, and the quality being rather weak and inferior. Dutch, 96s. to 98s.; other descriptions, 86s. to 100s. Bacon, towards the close of the market, was in better demand at 58s. to 62s., with a slight upward tendency. Hams moved slowly at 66s. to 72s., but appearances indicated an improvement. Lard was dull at 66s. to 70s. for bladders, and 56s. to 60s. for kegs.

NEWGATE AND LADENHALL, Monday, April 4.—The arrivals of country-killed Meat up to these markets, last week, were on a very extensive scale for the time of year. To-day, the supplies on offer slaughtered in the metropolis are tolerably good; whilst the general demand is in a sluggish state, as follows:—

	Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.		Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.
Inferior Beef.....	2 6 to 2 10	Inferior Mutton...	3 4 to 3 6
Middling do	3 0 .. 3 2	Middling do	3 8 .. 4 0
Prime large do. ...	3 4 .. 3 6	Prime do	4 2 .. 4 6
Prime small do. ...	3 6 .. 3 8	Veal	4 4 .. 4 6
Large Pork	2 10 .. 3 4	Small Pork	3 6 .. 4 4

Lamb, 5s. to 6s.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Friesland.....per cwt.	96 to 100	Double Gloucester,	
Kiel.....	92 .. 96	per cwt.....	60 to 68
Dorset (new).....	100 .. 106	Single, do.....	54 .. 62
Ditto (middling) ..	— .. —	York Hams (new) ..	84 .. 94
Carlow (new).....	90 .. 94	Westmoreland.....	80 to 90
Waterford, do.....	88 .. 92	Irish	66 .. 78
Cork, do.....	86 .. 92	American, do.....	— .. —
Limerick, do.....	80 .. 88	Wiltshire Bacon ..	— .. —
Sligo	80 .. 88	(green)	66 .. 68
Fresh Butter, per doz.	11 .. 13	Waterford Bacon....	60 .. 64
Cheshire Cheese, per		Hamburg, do.....	— .. —
cwt.....	56 .. 74	American, do.....	— .. —
Cheddar, do.....	60 .. 74		

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, April 4.

The quantity of English Wheat offering at this day's market was short, and sold pretty readily at fully the prices of Monday last. During the past week we have had a large arrival of Wheat from the Black Sea and Mediterranean, and the sale for these descriptions is slow at barely our late quotations; there being a comparatively small stock on hand of Baltic and finer samples, such met with buyers for consumption at the prices of Monday last. Flour is offering at irregular prices with little disposition to buy. Barley sold readily at the rates of Monday last. Peas scarce. Beans dull, but without material change in value. We had scarcely any foreign oats at market, and a small supply of home-growth; there was a rather better demand for good Corn, which, however, did not lead to any notable improvement in prices. Linseed Cakes without alteration. Cloverseeds find buyers at last week's prices.

	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and		Dantzic	48 .. 50
Kent, Red (new) ..	36 to 46	Do. high mixed....	52 .. 56
Ditto (old).....	46 .. 50	Pomeranian, Red ..	48 .. 50
Ditto White	38 .. 52	Uckermark	46 .. 48
Linc., Norfolk, &		Rosstock and Meck-	
Yorkshire Red ..	42 .. 46	lenburgh	48 .. 50
Northumberland ..		Danish red.....	40 .. 42
Scotch, White.....	42 .. 46	Ditto, White	46 .. 48
Rye	30 .. 32	Holstein	46 .. 48
Barley grinding and		East Friesland	40 .. 42
distilling	25 .. 30	Belgian and French	
Do. extra malting ..	35 .. 36	red	44 .. 46
Scotch	26 .. 32	Ditto, White	48 .. 50
Malt, Ordinary	— .. —	Italian Red	48 .. 48
Pale	52 .. 56	Ditto, White	48 .. 50
Peas, Grey.....	30 .. 32	Archangel and Riga ..	42 .. 42
Maple	34 .. 36	Polish Odessa	42 .. 46
White	34 .. 36	Marianopol & Ber-	
Boilers (new)	38 .. 40	dianski	42 .. 46
Beans, Large.....	30 .. 32	Taganrog (hard) ..	41 .. 43
Tick	30 .. 34	Egyptian	36 .. 38
Harrow (new).....	32 .. 34	American U.S. red ..	44 .. 46
Do. (old).....	35 .. 37	Ditto, White	46 .. 50
Pigeon (old).....	36 .. 38	Canadian red.....	44 .. 46
Oats—		Ditto, White	46 .. 50
Line and York feed ..	16 .. 19	Rye (nominal)	28 .. 30
Do. Poland & Pot. ...	20 .. 21	Barley—	
Berwick & Scotch ..	20 .. 23	Danish	25 .. 27
Scotch feed	18 .. 21	Saai	29 .. 30
Irish feed and black	17 .. 18	East Friesland	21 .. 22
Ditto, Potato	20 .. 22	Egyptian	20 .. 21
Linseed	50 .. 54	Danube	21 .. 22
Rapeseed, Essex, new,		Peas, White	33 .. 35
£23 to £26 per last		Boilers	36 .. 38
Carraway Seed, Essex,		Beans, Horse (new) ..	31 .. 33
new, 42s. to 44s. per cwt.		Pigeon	34 .. 36
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		Egyptian	30 .. 31
Linseed, £10 to £10 10s. per ton		Oats—	
Flour per Sack, of 280 lbs.		Swedish	17 .. 18
Ship	34 .. 35	Flour—	
Town	42 .. 44	U.S., per 196 lbs....	22 .. 25
Tares, winter, 4s. 6d. to 5s. bush		French, per 280 lbs. ..	36 .. 40

	WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR MARCH 26.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE LAST SIX WEEKS.
Wheat	44s. 9d.	Wheat.....	45s. 2d.
Barley	31 10	Barley	31 6
Oats	18 9	Oats	18 5
Rye	33 0	Rye	30 10
Beans	34 3	Beans	34 5
Peas	32 6	Peas	32 3

FOREIGN GRAIN ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION DURING THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 2.—Wheat: 22,094 qrs.; Barley, 6,051; Oats, 2,568 qrs.; Beans, 5,969; Peas, —. Flour, 19,262 cwt.

ENGLISH BUTTER, MONDAY, April 4.—The trade opened languidly, at declining prices.

Dorset, new.....	100s. to 102s. per cwt.
Ditto, middling	88s. to 94s. "
Fresh	9s. to 12s. 6d. per doz. lbs.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Monday, April 4.—There have been large arrivals both coastwise, from foreign ports, and by rail, which, coupled with the fine weather, has caused a reaction in the trade, and prices have declined fully 10s. per ton. York Regents.....per ton 110s. to 160s. Lincolnshire ditto..... 90s. to 120s. Scotch ditto..... 100s. to 120s. Ditto reds

Ditto reds

French Whites.....

Dutch

—s. to —s.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, April 2.—The weather still continuing cold, the supplies of Vegetables during the week have been no more than sufficient for the demand. New House grapes are improving both in quantity and quality. Pineapples are realizing good prices. Forced strawberries fetch 3s. an ounce. Cob and other nuts bring fair prices. The supply from the Continent of green peas, new potatoes, horn carrots, asparagus, radishes, globe artichokes, and lettuces, is still considerable, and the various articles are generally excellent in quality. Both sea-kale and rhubarb are pretty abundant. Potatoes are still dear. Mushrooms are scarce. Cut flowers consist of hyacinths, primulas, early tulips, roses, cyclamens, mignonette, cinerarias, and camellias.

BREAD.—The prices of Wheat Bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; and Household do., 8d. to 6d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, April 4.—The Hop market has undergone no change since last week either as to demand or price; it remains steady, without much business doing.

Sussex Pockets	105s. to 115s.
Weald of Kents	110s. to 120s.
Mid and East Kents	120s. to 160s.

HAY, FRIDAY, April 1.—Smithfield: Supply but moderate and trade firm.—Cumberland: A fair average supply, and a steady demand.—Whitechapel: Trade steady at full prices.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay....	68s. to 93s.	65s. to 96s.	63s. to 92s.
Clover.....	70s. 105s.	65s. 105s.	68s. 103s.
Straw	28s. 36s.	27s. 34s.	26s. 33s.

SEEDS, MONDAY, April 4.—We have received large arrivals of Cloverseed from abroad during the last eight or ten days, which has naturally depressed prices more or less, but the demand having been active, the decline has not exceeded 2s. per cwt. Canaryseed was placed on much the same terms to-day as before. Spring Tares were rather cheaper.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per quarter), sowing 54s. to 58s.; crushing, 48s. to 50s.	
Linseed Cakes (per ton)	£8 to £9 10s.
Rapeseed (per last).....new £22 to £23, fine £24, old £31 to £32	
Ditto, Cake (per ton)	£4 10s. to £5
Cloverseed (per cwt.)	44s. to 64s.
Mustard (per bushel)	new white 7s. to 9s., brown 7s. to 9s.
Coriander (per cwt.)	old 9s. to 12s.
Canary (per quarter).....	40s. to 42s.
Tares, Winter (nominal).....	Spring (per bushel) .. 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Carraway (per cwt.)	new 40s. to 47s., fine 48s.
Turnip, white (per bushel)	Swede (nominal)
Trefoil (per cwt.).....	90s. to 30s.
Cow Grass (per quarter).....	(nominal)

FOREIGN SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.).....	Baltic, 43s. to 46s.; Odessa 45s. to 49s.
Linseed Cake (per ton)	£7 10s. to £9 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton)	£4 10s. to £5 0s.
Hempseed, small, (per qr.) ..	38s. to 42s., Do Dutch, 40s. to 44s.
Tares (per qr.)	old, small 28s. to 30s., large 30s. to 32s.
Rye Grass (per qr.)	38s. to 35s.
Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) ..	40s. to 44s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) ..	52s. to 70s.

OILS, LONDON, April 4.—The market is firm for Sperm and common Fish Oil. Olive, Rape, and Linseed are heavy, and the turn lower. Turpentine is in better demand. In other articles very little doing, at our quotations.

	s. d.		s. d.
Olive, Florence half-chests	1 0 0 to 1 2 0		
Lucca	6 10 0 .. 7 0 0		
Gallipoli (252 gallons)	70 0 0 .. 80 0 0		
Spanish	66 0 0 .. 68 0 0		
Linseed (cwt.)	1 9 6 .. 0 0 0		
Rape, Pale	1 18 0 .. 0 0 0		
Brown	1 16 0 .. 0 0 0		
Coal (ton).....	34 0 0 .. 0 0 0		
Seal, Pale.....	37 0 0 .. 0 0 0		
Ditto, Brown, Yellow, &c.	33 0 0 .. 35 0 0		
Sperm	88 0 0 .. 90 0 0		
Head Matter	92 0 0 .. 0 0 0		
Whale, Greenland	34 0 0 .. 35 0 0		
Southern	34 0 0 .. 38 0 0		
Cocunut (cwt.)	1 18 0 .. 2 0 0		
Palm	1 15 0 .. 1 16 0		

TALLOW, MONDAY, APRIL 4.—Notwithstanding that the amount of business doing in the market since Monday last has been by no means extensive, the demand is steady, and prices have an upward tendency. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 44s. 9d. to 45s. per cwt. Town tallow 44s. to 45s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 6d. per 8 lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day...	28049	30558	36281	42882	31579
	39s. 6d.	36s. 9d.	40s. 0d.	35s. 6d.	44s. 9d.
Price of Y. C. ...	to	to	to	to	to
	—s. 0d.	37s. 0d.	—s. 0d.	35s. 9d.	45s. 0d.
Delivery last week ..	899	1623	1296	1198	2010
Do. from 1st June ..	87766	83180	84083	94724	88693
Arrived last week ..	1470	73	1269	276	9
Do. from 1st June ..	108282	88627	94846	101072	79574
Price of Town....	41s. 6d.	38s. 0d.	41s. 6d.	38s. 0d.	46s. 6d.

COAL/MARKET, MONDAY, April 4. Market without alteration from last day. Haaswell, 20s.; Braddly's, 19s.; Kellou, 19s. 3d.; Eden Main, 10s.; Wylam, 16s. 9d.; Hartley's, 16s.; Pearce West, 15s. 6d. Fresh arrivals, 15; left from last day, 33.—Total, 48.

BRITISH WOOL.

LONDON, APRIL 4.—Although shearing has now been pretty generally commenced, the supply of English wool in the metropolis—owing, in a great measure, to the unusually small numbers of sheep disposed of in Smithfield during the whole of the present year, and which, compared with 1852, have declined fully four thousand head per week—does not increase. The fact appears to be that the manufacturers in the North are eager purchasers; hence we can scarcely anticipate large arrivals. That there is little or no prospect of any accumulation of stock in the metropolis is evident from the activity in the commercial districts, the increase in the shipments of woollen goods, and the steady demand for low English wools on continental account. Since our last about 50,000lbs. have changed hands for shipment to Belgium. We understand that more than the usual quantities of home-grown wool continue to be worked up in Leeds and elsewhere, assisting from the comparatively high value of colonial fleeces. The demand since our last has principally run upon hoggets and Leicester fleeces.

CURRENT PRICES.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
South Down Hoggets.....	1	3 1/2	to	1	5 1/2
Half-bred ditto.....	1	3 1/2	—	1	4 1/2
Ewes, clothing.....	1	1	—	1	2 1/2
Kent fleeces.....	1	1 1/2	—	1	2 1/2
Combmg skins.....	0	10	—	1	3 1/2
Flannel wool.....	0	11	—	1	4
Blanket wool.....	0	7	—	1	0
Leicester fleeces.....	1	1	—	1	2 1/2

HIDES AND SKINS.

These markets continue very firm, and the quotations have an upward tendency. The supplies on offer are smaller than for a series of years past.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0	2½	0	2½
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs.	0	2½	0	3
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs.	0	3	0	3½
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs.	0	3½	0	4
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs.	0	4	0	4½
Ditto 96 to 104 lbs.	0	4½	0	5
Horse Hides	5	6	0	0
Calf Skins, light	1	0	3	0
Ditto full	5	0	0	0
Colled Sheep	9	3	11	6
Kents	8	0	10	0
Half-breds	7	9	9	0
Downs	5	9	7	3
Shearlings	1	4	1	6

COLONIAL MARKET, TUESDAY.

SUGAR.—The market has again opened with a very dull appearance. The importers have brought forward large sales, and although they submitted to a decline of 6d. to 1s., yet a large portion was bought in. 18,000 bags Mauritius were offered in public sale, and about 13,000 found buyers at the above-named decline, 30s. to 40s. 5,000 bags Bengal were offered, and about 2,000 sold at 6d. decline. Benares, 35s. to 38s. 6d.; grainy, 33s. to 40s. 6,000 bags Madras were also offered, and nearly all bought in, 29s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. 170 hhds. of West India sold. Two cargoes of foreign are reported sold, but the particulars have not transpired. The refined market steady at last week's prices.

COFFEE.—5,500 bags were offered; about 4,000 sold, at and after the sale, at previous prices: sound, 43s. to 46s.; damaged, 40s. to 43s. 6d. 20 casks plantation Ceylon sold in public sale, 69s. to 78s. The public sale of Mocha bought in, 50s. to 64s.

TEA.—The public sales comprised 13,500 packages of various sorts, of which about 5,500 sold. Greens sold freely at full prices to a slight advance. Congou at previous rates.

TALLOW.—There has been a good demand to-day, and prices are a shade higher—44s. 9d. to 45s.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—The market closed firmly, without change in prices. The sales were estimated at 8,000 bales, and comprised 7,000 American (1,000 for export, and 1,000 on speculation); 300 Parnam and Maranhão, at 6½d. to 7½d.; 900 Egyptian, at 6d. to 10d.; 200 Surat, at 3½d. to 4½d.

MANCHESTER, April 5.—There has been a strong disposition manifested to do business in yarns, and 40's and 50's mule twist may be quoted ½d. above last Tuesday's quotations in most cases, where sales have been made for India. The advance for qualities suitable to this market, however, has had a tendency to check business. For 16's to 32's water twist, suitable to ship for China and Bombay, there has been a good demand at hardening rates. Exporters generally have manifested a desire to do business, and there is a fair business in cops for home consumption. Fine mules for Yorkshire and Nottingham still continue scarce, and there are no stocks of anything on the market. In cloth there is less business than in yarns from a want of confidence in the permanence of prices. Buyers are willing to go on at last Tuesday's prices, but decline to operate at the advance of 1½d. per piece, now very generally demanded.

Advertisements.

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April 4, 1853.

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 Although we sell Black Tea at 3s. per lb., and good Black Tea at 3s. 4d., strong Coffee at 10d., and fine Coffee at 11d. per lb., we still say to all who study economy that

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The CHILD'S VELOCIPEDE, a new American invention for the amusement and exercise of Children. It combines the Pony and Carriage, and, by the graceful and easy exercise, promotes muscular development of the arms and chest. It is recommended by the Medical Faculty, and approved by all who have seen it.

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STRONG ELECTRO SILVER SPOONS
 and FORKS, and every useful and elegant article for the Table and Sideboard. CHARLES WATSON, 57, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, and 41 & 42, BARRICKAN, manufactures Fourteen different pattern Spoons and Forks, and on receipt of EIGHT POSTAGE STAMPS continues to send free a sample Tea Spoon of his ALBATA PLATE, or for FOURTEEN POSTAGE STAMPS, sends a Superior Electro-Silver Teaspoon, as a sample, with the various drawings, and his price current. C. WATSON particularly invites families purchasing to inspect his Choice and Unique Stock of Goods. Albata Tea Spoons, 5s. 6d. per dozen; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 12s. 6d.; Table ditto, 16s. 6d.; Tea Pots, 24s. each; Cruet Frames, 21s.; Candlesticks, 15s. 6d. per pair. Old plated goods made perfectly equal to new by the electro process.

A GOLD WATCH, GOLD CHAIN, and a GOLD KEY, for Seven Guineas.—This useful Present, for a Lady or Gentleman, is fitted in a morocco case lined with silk velvet. C. W. also renders an extremely good HORIZONTAL SILVER WATCH for 52s. The above are warranted. His stock of Watches are all perfected under his own superintendence, and comprise Lever, Horizontal, and DUPLEX ESCAPEMENTS,—in Gold, from 5 guineas to 27 guineas; in Silver, from 52s. to 12 guineas.

A Gold Guard Chain, 14 yards long, 25s.

A sterling Gold Wedding Ring and Guard, 21s. A splendid stock of Gold Chains, Gem Rings, &c., of the most unique patterns. On receipt of a draft, or Post-office Order, goods will be sent by return, carriage free, to any part of the kingdom.

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MONEY LOANS, for £10 and upwards,
 on approved personal security, are granted on advantageous terms, at the above address. The utmost facilities are afforded for the easy repayment of the instalments, and at an extremely moderate rate. The management being entrusted to one or two gentlemen of the highest respectability, all applications will be regarded as strictly confidential. Conditions forwarded upon receipt of six postage-stamps, or to be obtained at the Office.
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 Beautiful Hand is indispensable to all; it is the distinguishing mark between refinement and vulgarity. With the aid of AMANDINE, prepared by BRIEDENBACH, every rude impression of weather or hard usage removed, delicacy of touch restored, and the seal of elegance impressed upon it, let its present condition be ever so unpromising. Price 3s. 6d.
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A CERTAIN REMEDY for disorders of
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Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words, "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the GOVERNMENT STAMP of each box.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.
CURE OF ASTHMA OF SEVERAL YEARS' STANDING.

"Caincross, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, March 20, 1850.
 "SIR,—Having been troubled with Asthma for several years, I could find no relief from any medicine whatever, until I was induced, about two years ago, to try a box of your Lozenges, and found such relief from them that I am determined for the future never to be without a box of them in the house, and will do all in my power to recommend them to my friends.

"If you consider the above Testimonial of any advantage, you are quite at liberty to make what use of it you please.

"I am, Sir, your most obliged Servant,
 "W. J. TRIGO."

"Thomas Keating, Esq., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard."

"Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it."—*Shakespeare*.
 Under the Patronage of the QUEEN & the principal Nobility.

ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS
 supersede the use of Inward Medicine for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

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 WILLIAM BLUNDY, M.C.P., aged 40.

To Messrs. Roper and Son.—Dec. 20, 1851.
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Full-sized Plasters, 1s. 1d., and for Children, 9d. each; or direct by post, on receipt of 1s. 4d. or 1s. each.—For the use of Hospitals, Infirmarys, Dispensaries, Poor-law Unions, the Medical Profession, Family use, and Charity Purposes, &c., in Tin Cases, at 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., 33s. each case.—Sold by most Patent Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom.

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GREEN MOUNTAIN VEGETABLE
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A Sovereign, Safe, and Speedy Remedy for
 RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, TIC DOULOUREUX, INFLAMMATION of the Chest and Bowels, White Swellings, Glandular and all other unnatural Swellings, Scrofulous Sores, Chilblains, Burns, Scalds and Burns, Inflammation of the Eyes, Broken Breasts and Sore Nipples, Fistula, Boils and Piles, Fresh-cut Wounds, Old and Inveterate Ulcers, and all other INFLAMMATORY AFFECTIONS.

The power of this Ointment is astonishingly great. There is no Medicine known that can surpass it in prompt and energetic action. Applied in sufficient quantities to the surface of the body, in the vicinity of the most highly-inflamed parts, it at once subdues the inflammation and pain. It will quiet the most angry-looking wounds, soften and reduce swellings of the hardest kind, and purify and restore to perfect soundness old and inveterate sores. (See Medical and other vouchers.)

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